

# RECREATION

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

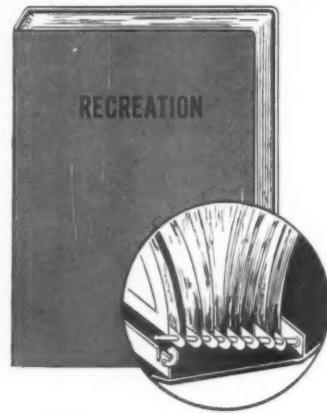
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# RECREATION



THE MAGAZINE  
OF THE  
RECREATION MOVEMENT

NOVEMBER 1961

VOL. LIV NO. 9

PRICE 60c

GENERAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION EACH MONTH DIGEST

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## RECREATION

*Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERCAST*

*Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON*

*Assistant Editor, ELVIRA DELANY*

*Associate Editors*

*Administration, GEORGE BUTLER*

*Program, VIRGINIA MUSSelman*

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### On The Cover

THE FAMILY AT HOME. Even back in 1836 the family played together. This picture suggests the true spirit of Thanksgiving and of early American life. It is a detail from an oil by H. Knight, one of "101 American Primitive Paintings" from the collection of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch," which begins a national tour of museums with a showing at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York November 17 to January 7. This collection is considered the largest and most comprehensive group of American primitives ever brought together. Watch for it in your city! Photograph of painting courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum.

### Next Month

Look for further report of the 43rd National Recreation Congress and additional Congress pictures (see also Pages 446-8 in this issue). The December issue as always carries RECREATION magazine's annual index of articles and advertisers. An excellent discussion of "Recreation Site Selection," by Richard I. McCosh, landscape architect for the State Parks Division of the Oregon State Highway Department, will be presented in the special section for administrators. "Air Base Recreation" describes the excellent training program for volunteers conducted at Keesler Air Force Base in Biloxi, Mississippi, and "Antidote for Tarnish" discusses program planning for the aging. The Digest Section will carry several good articles on such topics as "Recreation and Land-Use Planning" and "A Community Center for Exceptional Children." There will also be a seasonal emphasis on Christmas programs and winter sports.

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## LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

### Verb. Sap.

Sirs:

Our learned professor (Jay Shivers, "Terminology Revisited," September 1961) speaks well of the ancient Greeks and their fondness for recreation. Unfortunately, my knowledge of philology is limited to what I read from the lexicographers, while our erudite Southern gentlemen apparently has access to a more disciplined knowledge. I wish, though, as a researcher (excuse me, *researchist*) he would cite his source.

I suppose even Adam and Eve enjoyed recreation at times. If we knew by what word they called it our troubles would be over. We could all agree that this was the basic root-word. Then, if we could know what suffix they added to describe their occupation when they taught their children to play, we would know what to call this breed of modern man who toils that others may enjoy themselves.

I have a personal aversion to compound suffixes, thus my desire to hold to the Latin (or Greek) root *recreat*. If we don't, I can see the day when we speak of *recreation* (the result); *recreationology* (the science of); *recreationologist* (the provider of); and, finally, *recreationologist* (one who teaches the providers of). Ah yes, leave it to the Greeks to have a word for it!

EDWARD H. THACKER, *Recreation Analyst*, District of Columbia Recreation Board, Washington, D. C.

### Pay Scales

Sirs:

Mr. Sutherland's article, "From Bad to Worse," September 1961, was interesting. He is very much concerned with the current loss in the number of professional recreation graduates. It is interesting that though the recreation profession is losing personnel, the teaching profession is gaining. An answer might be that school systems are improving their pay scale from the executive level on down to the teacher with no experience. Is this the case in recreation?

We all know that top administrative

jobs in recreation are improving in salaries. This is fine, but it does not appeal to the college student who is trying to decide upon his profession. Many of these college students are interested in the pay scale just after graduation. This may not be the best way of choosing a future, but it is being done.

After my graduation in 1959 from the University of Illinois recreation curriculum, I was interested in three positions. Two of these positions were in the so called wealthy Chicago area, yet the pay for these two positions were \$4,000 and \$4,200. These positions were not in the top level of administration. I did not expect to secure a top level job because of lack of experience. It would have been possible at that time to take a job in the Lincoln, Illinois school system at \$4,500. The teaching position would have been for only nine months providing an opportunity to earn another \$500 to \$1,000. In other words, a public school teacher with no experience can earn more than a recreation graduate trained in administration. This is a very big reason why it is becoming increasingly difficult to recruit recreation students.

I would like to see:

1. A study comparing teachers' salaries with recreation personnel salaries in respective position, keeping in mind the yearly work requirement.

2. Top-level recreation administration make certain that salaries are at least equal to the teachers' salaries in their communities, remaining cognizant that the school teachers work only nine or ten months of the year.

These two proposals, . . . may assist . . . in improving the number of recreation graduates.

SAM HILL, *Superintendent of Recreation*, Lincoln, Illinois.

### Complaint

Sirs:

I have a complaint! Why must you make RECREATION so interesting and so appealing that my wife, who is not a "recreator" reads it thoroughly before I get home! The stimulating format and material is a real credit to your pub-

lication staff. But I do lose some of my professional thunder when my wife gets to new developments in the field first . . . guess I'll have to secretly subscribe to a special air-mail edition!

RALPH LAUDENSLAYER, supervisor of recreation, West Covina, California.

### Making It a Habit

Sirs:

Through the service of the USIS Library in Port of Spain I have, for the first time, come upon your periodical RECREATION and I propose to make it a habit to read it. Since I am a member of the Field Naturalist Club of Trinidad and Tobago, this publication will be of particular interest.

E. FOURNILLIER, F.A.C.T. Agencies, 61 First Avenue, Mt. Lambert, Trinidad, W. I.

### Music Camps

Sirs:

I was very much interested in the material on music in recreation in the May issue and look forward to further coverage of the performing arts in recreation but I was disappointed at the lack of attention to what I believe to be a very significant form of recreation music programming; namely, music camps. To my knowledge not too many municipal departments offer such programs and this may be a reason for the lack of coverage, but it is a very worthy and attractive approach to "music in recreation" and many departments might undertake such programs if they knew how others have handled them.

Last year we offered our first program of this type but it was such an outstanding success that we have broadened our service and expanded our program this year and advance registrations indicate that we have still "under-shot" the potential.

I am enclosing a brochure covering our current program and in passing would like to point out that a local shopping center, being sold on the merits of such a cultural program coupled with a camping experience, paid the entire cost of publication.

M. C. THILTGEN, superintendent of recreation, San Mateo, California.

### Improvements

Sirs:

Congratulations on the continued improvements in RECREATION magazine. Members of our staff and I have enjoyed reading it each month, and find it has been helpful to us as we carry out our responsibilities in the area of recreation.

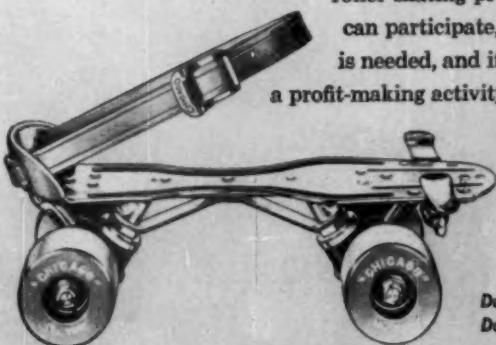
C. CARSON CONRAD, Chief, Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation, State of California Department, Sacramento.



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### Note from ASCAP

Sirs:

I have read "Music Is Recreation" with much interest and want to congratulate you on an excellent job.

RICHARD F. FROHLICH, Director of Public Relations, American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, New York City.

### Ways and Means

Sirs:

I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge my appreciation for the timely article on the handicapped by Beatrice Hill [September]. She points

out a real problem in many communities today, but I seriously question her method of solving it. If something doesn't work, namely, the planning body for special groups, must another group be created to compete for leadership, funds, and the public's ear?

There are too many splinter groups all clamoring for attention today without any strong voice acting as spokesman as noted in the Rockefeller Ad Hoc Committee on Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations in the United States.

PAUL GEZON, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Reading, Pennsylvania.

# IN HIGH GEAR

—your 43rd  
National Recreation Congress

The camera focuses on interesting people and events during the busy and colorful 43rd National Recreation Congress in beautiful Cobo Hall, Detroit, October 1-6, 1961.



*Above. The crowds wait impatiently while the Honorable Louis C. Mariani, mayor of Detroit (left), cuts the ribbon and officially opens the enormous 43rd National Recreation Congress exhibit area. Host Edward T. McGowan, first deputy superintendent of parks and recreation, shares his electric cart. Standing, left to right, are Ray Butler, new executive secretary, American Recreation Society, and Joseph Prendergast, executive director, National Recreation Association (the two agencies cosponsored the Congress).*



*Left. The concrete floors of the exhibit hall were made to bloom with grass, trees, and flowers by the creative staff of the Detroit Parks and Recreation Department. In this oasis delegates gratefully sat and chatted on the benches.*



*Left. A panorama of one the most spacious exhibits area Congress delegates have ever had. Over one hundred exhibitors took advantage of the plenty of elbow room to show their products to best advantage. There was room for program demonstrations, games of all kinds, conference areas and a Cracker Barrel Corner for impromptu meetings.*



*Left. Charles Hartsoe (seated), secretary of the Congress, and Ed McGowan take time out from a social evening for some further checking of Congress arrangements and business. The big meeting kept them both on the go all the time.*

*Right. William Frederickson, Jr. (left), new president of the American Recreation Society, and Dr. Dan Dodson, keynote speaker on "The Dynamics of Recreation Programming" (see Page 455) check the full day of program sessions.*



Right. Ed McGowan (far left) cues in his local arrangements committee and staff. Standing, left to right, Wilma Clizbe, Barbara Tait, Harold Manchester, Mike Loncar, Lorenzo Blount, Walt Gillette, Harold Myron, Rod Early, Richard Fanning, Ray Riker. Seated, left to right, Peg Hossack, Teresa Wagner, Betty Lloyd. A hard working crew!



Governor John B. Swainson of Michigan and Susan Lee, vice-president of the National Recreation Association, enjoy an informal moment at a reception preceding Congress Banquet and Dance.



The National Recreation Association Luncheon is an annual affair. The head table included members of the NRA Board of Directors and noted guests. James Evans, chairman of the NRA board, spoke of the many forward strides being made in NRA's liaison with the field including the first joint meeting of the NRA Board and members of its National Advisory Council held last Spring.

Right. Walter Laidlaw (left), executive vice-president of the Detroit United Foundation, chats with Vernon F. Hernlund (center), recreation director for the Chicago Park District, and NRA's Joseph Prendergast before addressing the 6th Annual National Institute in Recreation Administration sponsored by the National Recreation Association.



Continued on next page

# CONGRESS—IN HIGH GEAR *continued*

*The Congress is cosponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society*

## The Challenge

*Can we take this growing leisure and create a civilization which will flower in greater beauty and excellence than has ever been dreamed? Can we be sensitive to its problems which are created by every change, so that man's fulfillment is not thwarted by the threats of each new labor saving device? Can we work with those we serve to create a new value which will help us literally create a new heaven and a new earth? . . . Can we free those with whom we work so they can be creative? It means liberation from superstition and outmoded myths and rituals. It means a continuous pursuit, an ever-increasing progress, but never arriving. It means a professional leadership which is not the "blind leading the blind," but an alert dynamic programming with which we can all:*

Add one more mile to the tally,  
Of the long grey miles left behind,  
In search of that one perfect beauty,  
God put me (us) here to find.—MASEFIELD.

This is a summing up by Dan Dodson, director of New York University's Center for Human Relations and Community Studies, in his excellent keynote speech, "The Dynamics of Programming" (see Page 455).

## Place Your Bets



*Secretary Udall*  
Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall told delegates at the All-Congress Banquet that we spend thirteen times more each year legally betting on the horses than we do for the entire cost of operating its national park system.

"As a nation, we legally wagered approximately a half billion dollars on horse racing during 1960," he said, "while our 1961 budget for operating and maintaining thirty national parks and 159 other facilities came to \$37,890,000."

He continued: "The combined expenditures for national park operations plus all those of the fifty states came to less than \$125,000,000 during 1960—a year that resulted in 323,000 visits to park facilities. . . .

"America must assume a new sense of fiscal priority and responsibility if future generations are to enjoy the park and recreational areas they deserve, and I suggest that if this nation would earmark a sum equal to one percent of the \$20,000,000 it spends each year on horse race betting, liquor, tobacco, and cosmetics, it could win its race for green space in one barrage."

## Here and There

*Remembered, too, will be the production of Rodger's and Hammerstein's *Carousel* by the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation at the beautiful Ford Auditorium by*



the river. The weather was so perfect all week, that delegates were easily convinced that "June Is Bustin' Out All Over." The cast included over two hundred dancers and singers.

*¶ The young and handsome Governor of Michigan, John B. Swainson, addressed the Congress on Wednesday, giving an overall idea of current development of state plans and objectives for recreation in Michigan. Among them is a coordination of facilities and recreation opportunities which will encourage all agencies and levels of government to assume their responsibilities for it without abrogating rights of home rule or usurping perogatives of federal agencies.*

*¶ All-Congress applause to our host, Edward T. McGowan, first deputy superintendent of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation, and to his local-arrangements committee members. They created miracles, making the arid, concrete floors of the exhibit area bloom with grass and trees and fragrant flowers; and they infused the long shining corridors and endless space of Cobo Hall with their hospitable spirit by means of the red-carpet treatment to all—turning every least delegate into a VIP! A special thank-you certainly goes, too, to Frank Vaydik, Detroit's superintendent of forestry and landscaping, and his hard-working staff, for the long hours they contributed to bringing the park indoors and making it a thing of beauty.*

*• Speaker, Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers (UAW), could not appear and the text of his speech was presented by UAW Vice-President Leonard Woodcock. In relating recreation and the use of leisure time to wider problems affecting the entire nation, he emphasized the importance of federal legislation, the fight against land encroachment, and the extending of recreation services to those under the middle-income bracket who are "economically and culturally disadvantaged" and can ill afford even the moderate fees now required for park facilities and recreation programs.*

*Watch for further reports and pictures from the Detroit Congress in our December issue.*



## AS WE GO TO PRESS

**FLASH**—Announcement has just been made (October 18, 1961) of the appointment of John Collier and Arthur Todd as assistant directors of the National Recreation Association's Field Department. Their new responsibilities will begin November 1.

John Collier, in addition to his present duties as district representative for the Association's Pacific Southwest District, will have a special concern for the other three Western NRA Districts: Midwest, Southwest, and Pacific Northwest. He will also handle such other duties and responsibilities as Charles Reed, director of the Association's Field Department, may assign him. John was at one time the Association's representative in the Great Lakes District.

Arthur Todd, recently assistant executive director of the Association in charge of administration and formerly NRA district representative in the Midwest, will have a special concern for the four NRA Eastern Districts: New England, Middle Atlantic, Southern, and Great Lakes, and will handle such additional assignments as the director of the Field Department may determine. Art at one time was loaned to the U.S. Air Force to head up its recreation program in Europe.

► A PROPOSAL that planning begin now to place a portion of Vermont's wilderness in the National Park System in honor of poet Robert Frost has been advanced by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. It was made to a Vermont audience following discussions with Governor F. Ray Keyser, Jr., and Senator George D. Aiken. "We should keep part of Vermont unspoiled to give fresh meaning to Robert Frost and his image of New England beauty," Secretary Udall said. "In creating a Robert Frost Memorial Park encompassing an area around his summer home at Ripton, we would be forever preserving for future generations a small piece of the New England he has celebrated in verse. The park would create a unique living memorial to one of the two or three greatest pastoral poets of human history."

The exact dimensions of the tract would be determined after consultation with Vermont political and conservation leaders.

► DEDICATION CEREMONIES for the new Children's Zoo in Central Park, New York City, were being held just as we took off for the National Recreation Congress in Detroit. This addition was made possible through a generous gift to the city by former Governor Herbert H. Lehman and Mrs. Lehman in celebration of their fiftieth wedding anniversary in 1960.

The various exhibits and animals include the houses of straw, sticks and bricks, which indicate part of the story

of the *Three Little Pigs*; a barn with cow and calf; a llama's shelter; MacDonald's barn with sheep and donkeys; a contact ring where children may pet and be close to small animals, such as chickens, rabbits, ducks, small lamb and goats; a raccoon pit; a castle; a bird cage with talking mynah bird; a Mouseville with live mice; a water mill; a deer house; ponies and donkeys; Jonah's whale; a pond with geese and ducks; Noah's ark; and a water mill. The entrance will be through ornamental gates designed by Paul Manship and through a glass building constructed in Alice-Through-the-Looking-Glass fashion.

► OPPOSITION to gocart racing for any youth under legal age has just been voiced by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. In a statement issued on behalf of the Congress' board, President Mrs. C. N. Jenkins of Roslyn Heights, New York, pointed out that they are registering disapproval because such racing "is too competitive for the emotional maturity of these children, as well as being physically hazardous." She cited two gocart deaths in Indiana. (Will anyone who disagrees state his opinion by sending a letter for RECREATION'S Letters-to-the-Editor page?)

► PRESIDENT KENNEDY has just given natural resources development a boost by endorsing and sending to Congress the Department of Agriculture's Development Program for National Forests.

Transmitted to Congress for consideration when it next convenes, the program outlines specific proposals for developing all renewable resources of the National Forests during the next ten years and beyond to the year 2000.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman said, "It means more and better water from National Forest watersheds; greater opportunities for camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, and other recreation; more timber for commerce; and better grazing conditions for livestock on 186,000,000 acres of the National Forest System."

The Development Program for the National Forests is an expansion and updating of the program submitted to Congress in 1959. A National Forest recreation survey completed in 1960 forecasts 195,000,000 recreation visits to the National Forests by the end of 1972 as compared to the 130,000,000 visits predicted previously.

► WE ARE SORRY to announce the death of the National Recreation Association's very dear friend, honorary member, and former sponsor, Mrs. Walter Strong of Winnetka, Illinois. She aided the Association in many ways, and at one time offered the use of her beautiful castle at Oregon, Illinois, for a district recreation conference.

Carl Waite, who served the White Plains, New York, Recreation Department for twenty-eight years, died recently at the age of fifty-nine. Mr. Waite started with the department as a playground leader and came up through the ranks until he was recreation commissioner prior to his resignation in 1959.

► NEW OFFICERS of the American Recreation Society who took office November 1 are: President, William Frederickson, Jr., (see also Page 446); President-Elect, Dr. Edith Ball; First Vice-President, Edward Thacker; Second Vice-President, Stewart Case; Treasurer, Louis Twardzik; Assistant Treasurer, Graham Sken; and Secretary, Henry Swan.

► PROCEEDINGS of the Fifth World Forestry Congress, the most comprehensive compilation of world forestry knowl-

edge in existence, are now being published, according to Dr. V. L. Harper, chairman of the Congress Executive committee. Directing the compilation and editing is the U.S. Forest Service. The congress was held in Seattle, Washington, August 29-September 10, 1960. The proceedings cover a wide variety of forestry subjects.

#### MEETINGS

► THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Gerontological Society, Inc., will be held November 9-11, at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

► THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the American Occupational Therapy Association is being held at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, November 6-8.

► THE FOURTH ANNUAL TRAINING INSTITUTE of the Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario is taking place at Vineland, November 9-11. Its theme: "Communications."

► THE FOURTH NATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL is announced by the Educational Film Library Association, for April 25-28. It will be held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City. All 16MM films and 35MM filmstrips released in the United States in 1961 are eligible. It would be wonderful if the recreation field could enter enough films to establish a *recreation* category. Entries must be filed with EFLA by midnight, January 20, 1962. Forms may be obtained from EFLA at 250 W. 57th Street, New York 19.

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► CHILDREN'S ART MONTH will be observed again in March 1962. It is endorsed by the National Art Education Association and sponsored by the Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute. The latter will supply a reprint, *Children's Art Month—An Opportunity for Art Education*, and a multilith sheet on *Planning a Successful Children's Art Exhibit* upon receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. The Institute's address is 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17.

► THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY have entered into a long-term lease authorizing construction by Columbia of an \$8,000,000 university gymnasium and community recreation center at the south end of Morningside Park. In addition to paying the city an annual rental for the use of the land, the university will raise funds for the construction of a building and will arrange and supervise an organized schedule of activities for the community center. Co-

lumbia, at its expense, will staff, operate, and furnish heat for the community center, and the parks department will maintain and repair that portion of the interior used by the community.

► A NEW JOURNAL, *Freie Zeit—Recreation in Europa*, is being published in Stuttgart, Germany, and is "dedicated to the service of our modern society in the field of leisure time." For further information, write to Verlag Karl Hofmann, Schorndorf bei Stuttgart, Postfach 49, West Germany.

► MORE AMERICANS took to the hills—and seashores—during 1960 than in any preceding year, a fifty-state Department of the Interior survey has disclosed. Conducted by the National Park Service at the request of the National Conference on State Parks, the survey shows that visits to state parks and related recreation areas totaled 259,000,000 during 1960, exceeding by nearly 3,700,000 the record set in 1959. Attendance in national parks in 1960 totaled more than 72,000,000 for a grand total of 331,000,000 visits of Americans and foreign guests in answering the lure of mountains, lakes, and seashore, according to National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth (*see also Page 451*).

A booming popularity in camping was reflected in a gain of eighteen percent in "camper days" of those using tents and trailers, compared to a slight gain of half a percent in use of day facilities at the state parks. Participating in the survey were ninety-five agencies in the fifty states, which maintain 2664 parks and other recreation areas. Their compilations disclosed that since 1946 state park attendance has zoomed from approximately 92,500,000 visits in 1946 to 1960's total of 259,000,000. Visits to national parks increased in the same period from nearly 22,000,000 to more than 72,000,000.

► FOUNDATION GRANTS for recreation as reported in *Foundation News* of July 1961 are as follows (grants of less than \$10,000 and renewal grants were not generally listed): Aiken Foundation, \$10,000 for Florence, South Carolina, to encourage civic interest in horticultural and floral beauty; Grand Rapids Foundation, Michigan, \$20,000 to John Ball Park Zoo, for construction of multi-purpose building; Hanna (Leonard C.) Jr. Fund, Ohio, \$2,000,000 to city of Cleveland for construction of mall plaza over underground exhibition hall; Indianapolis Foundation, \$50,000 to Flanner House toward construction of community education-recreation center; James Foundation, \$25,000 to Christodora House, New York City, for current work; and \$40,000, Federation of Jewish

Philanthropies of New York for Suffolk County day-camp building for Greater New York children; Sciafe (Sarah Mellon) Foundation, \$15,000 to city of Pittsburgh Department of Parks and Recreation for three-year tree planting program; and \$362,000, Highland Park, Pennsylvania, Zoo for subterranean zoo for nocturnal animals; West Point Foundation, Georgia, \$54,500 to Chambers County Board of Education for development of recreation center at Rehobeth Negro High School, Alabama; Wickes (Harvey Randall) Foundation, Michigan, \$10,000 to city of Saginaw for enlargement of Wickes Park; Willson (Alfred L.) Charitable Foundation, \$25,000 to United Community Council, Ohio, toward land purchase for camp. Grants to youth agencies during the same period numbered roughly fifty-three agencies, and included among others: Boys Clubs, Girls Clubs, Play Schools Association, youth centers, Girl Scouts, YMCA's and YWCA's, Boy Scouts, camps, Camp Fire Girls, PALs, and others.

► BOND ISSUES: The Pennsylvania Recreation Society *Newsletter* reports on bond issues around the state include: ERIE—Recently approved a \$650,000 bond issue for the construction of a municipal golf course.

SHENANDOAH BOROUGH in Schuykill County has set \$50,000 aside for improvements to recreation areas.

UPPER DARBY in Delaware County has approved \$40,000 for the construction of streets, signals, etcetera, including land acquisition and improvement of land for parks purposes.

► A NEW HIGH of 2,833,298 youngsters participated in baseball leagues and teams in 1961, according to a youth baseball survey conducted by the Athletic Institute, as reported in its bulletin, *Sportscope*.

► THE FACT that only ten percent of comic books examined during the past year before publication needed correction to meet established standards was recently announced by Mrs. Guy Percy Trulock, administrator of the Comics Code Authority. Her office reviewed 1,040 comic books.

► A SUMMARY REPORT of the Commission on the Rights, Liberties, and Responsibilities of the American Indian, *A Program for Indian Citizens*, is available from the commission, Route 3, Box 3030, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Single copies are free. One of the commission's members, W. W. Keeler, is at present chairman of the task force appointed by Interior Secretary Udall to recommend a program for American Indians.

# A MEASURE OF SUCCESS

***How do we achieve individual satisfaction  
when there are so many to satisfy?***

Conrad L. Wirth



AS A BOY, there was not an acre of woodland that I didn't personally claim for my own, and I stood ready to defend it against all Indians, outlaws, wild animals, or other interlopers. There is no disputing the eminent domain of a small boy; he needs no general warranty deed; his estate is carved out of the universe in fee simple.

Strangely enough, many years later, I still have the same feeling—that every acre of open space is mine, and I am either pleased when the occupant of the land has taken prideful care in preserving it, or I am righteously indignant when he has allowed his land to become gullied and eroded or sacrifices it to unplanned urban expansion. It is not that I am covetous when I claim this personal ownership. In essence, it is an attitude that I feel every American should have. The farm I do not own is still mine to enjoy visually because it is part of the American landscape, and I feel a deep personal loss when I see a beautiful natural setting leveled for development.

Unlike Don Quixote, I do not intend to challenge the bulldozer to mortal combat. I recognize that landowners cannot be blamed entirely for responding to the dynamics of a changing economy. I am concerned, however, about the vanishing recreation opportunities in America and about the steps we must take to reverse this trend.

The ceaseless motion and transformation of our society calls for a dynamic and forward moving program to meet new demands brought on by changing developments. I am especially concerned with the paradox of rising population and vanishing open space, further complicated by the increasing demand for this self-same space in response to increased leisure time and money to be spent in recreational pursuits.

CITIES RESPOND to population pressures by expanding upward as well as outward. How convenient it would be if we could just expand our *natural parks* vertically as well as horizontally. As a matter of logic, however, there is no substitute for extensive open space, and once it has been developed the price of reclaiming it becomes prohibitive—even assuming that we could restore the original natural value. Thus, we have the dual problem of acquiring additional recreation lands now while they are still available

and of protecting the parks we already have against encroachment.

We cannot say that all urban expansion to date has been undisciplined and without plan. On the contrary, there have been hundred of plans behind our urban renewal projects, our growing suburbs, and our expanding system of highways. The obvious weakness has been a lack of coordination. The need now is to draw all of these plans together, insofar as they are related, into a cooperative national plan in which all levels of government, individual citizens and civic groups will participate. It is my sincere belief that adequate parks and recreation areas go hand in hand with good public policy and sound government.

I see the job of park-minded people as being more than just the administration of parks—our job is to see that provision is made for outdoor recreation opportunities adequate for *all* the people. And it is not a job solely for the national government, or for the state government, or for the local government, or for individual citizens and civic groups alone. It is a cooperative effort in which we must join unselfishly—but the individual rewards will be great.

Our objectives, of course, depend on our individual concept of recreation. My own philosophy has always followed the democratic principle of the greatest good for the greatest number, but this does not mean that each area must meet the needs of everyone. I favor a recreation plan that will be truly balanced in quality and one that will respond adequately to the needs of our high urban population densities. At the same time, the ultimate success of such a plan must be measured in terms of individual satisfaction.

**H**OW DO WE ACHIEVE individual satisfaction when there are so many to satisfy? We need a *variety* of public parks and recreation areas, ranging in kind and location from remote wilderness to highly developed playgrounds near densely populated areas. I would like to see the National Park System rounded out in sufficient *breadth* to portray the major exhibits of our natural and cultural heritage—the best scientific and biological exhibits, characteristic and spectacular views, historic monuments, and natural museums. These would include, among others, natural seashores, free-flowing streams, prairies, swamplands, mountains, deserts, canyons, and wilderness areas. These would be the irreplaceable exhibits and treasures that are of national interest and which we want to pass on to future generations unimpaired.

Then, I would like to see throughout the nation a system

MR. WIRTH is director of the National Park Service.

NOVEMBER, 1961

of parks and recreation areas in sufficient depth to provide all segments of our present and future population with adequate nonurban areas near their homes for frequent day and weekend use, as well as remote areas for vacation use. At the same time I am particularly concerned about the fact that the numbers of campgrounds for our youngsters are inadequate for the demand. No matter how our population increases, the amount of land remains the same. Moreover, the capacity of the land is limited and with the numbers of young campers certain to increase, more and more sites are needed. This is an area where private enterprise is rendering exceptional public service, supplemented by organization and government programs. It is only through family camping and organized group camping that many of our youngsters today obtain their most lasting impressions of nature and outdoor living. In planning for our future needs, let us, therefore, assure the perpetuation of our conservation ideals through our children by providing them with adequate camping opportunities to develop an appreciation of the great outdoors.

**L**ET US ALSO CONSIDER the dynamics of our motorized population. We must continue to give increasing attention to highways and roads of the nation. As Secretary Udall recently stated: "We can do a better job of wedging roads and recreation. It has seemed to us there has been too much tendency in the past to keep them in separate compartments. Our country badly needs a modern highway system; but, above all, it deserves a system that works with nature and makes our highways places of beauty and recreation as well as avenues of commerce."

I would like to see included in all future highway rights-of-way hundreds of acres, here and there along the route, selected for scenic advantages and providing areas for future campsites, picnic areas, or historical and scenic turn-outs. These would provide pleasant variety and opportunity to enjoy motor travel on the ride-a-while, stop-a-while basis. Additional campgrounds and other attractions of scenic and historical nature en route mean that vacation motorists will be able to enjoy the entire trip instead of driving hard and fast each day in order to reach a destination—a park for instance—where thousands of others have congregated. The important thing is to acquire the necessary open space at the same time the right-of-way is acquired; development can follow at a more leisurely pace.

**W**E CANNOT EXPECT future generations—fifty to a hundred years from now—to do retroactively what we fail to do now. The next ten years are crucial. Within the

next forty years the population of our country will probably double. In setting aside these areas—and the present area of the present National Park System is less than one percent of the land of the United States—it is not a question of holding lands idle; it is a question of devoting exceptionally attractive and significant sites to the kinds of use that will make the adjoining lands more valuable, stimulate commerce and its related employment, and, at the same time, make it possible for ourselves and our descendants to enjoy these choice places as we have enjoyed them in the past.

We are not actually demanding very much. The principal question seems to be whether the community, the state, and the nation can find suitable means to set aside these relatively small areas to keep as historic sites, parks, recreation areas, and other attractive open space for the people of our country to enjoy for all time. The National Park Service is presently cooperating at all levels of government—local, state, and federal—in studying park and recreation area needs of all the states, looking toward a nationwide program that will provide adequate outdoor recreation opportunities for everyone.

While the primary responsibility of providing close-to-home recreation areas is largely that of local and state governments, there is evident need for a concerted and cooperative program involving all levels of government—particularly in planning and land acquisition. It is my personal feeling that the need for immediate acquisition of lands for city, county, metropolitan, state and national parks, including open spaces and shorelines, is such that only a nationwide cooperative program of land acquisition will suffice. Under present parkland acquisition programs, park needs cannot be met. Moreover, with present financing, it does not appear possible to undertake an extensive land acquisition program without the necessity for some kind of federal grants-in-aid program. I am hopeful that some means can be devised by which federal aid can be provided for the acquisition of park and recreation lands by state, regional, and local governments on a matching-fund basis. We must remember that although such land acquisition will be for the states and for local use, the problem remains a national one, and aid now is actually an investment in the future welfare of the entire nation.

Perhaps our success will best be measured one hundred years from now when some small boy stands on an open stretch of seashore or on a mountain top rising out of a natural wilderness—monarch of all he surveys and wonderfully appreciative, but little realizing the struggle that went into its preservation. #

**A**mericans of today are obviously farther from the outdoors and the qualities associated with outdoor life than their fathers and grandfathers. The overpowering shift from a rural to an urban society has brought many benefits but it has had the unfortunate effect of taking Americans away from the environment which was so much a part of their heritage. Asphalt and telephone poles have replaced grass and trees in the lives of too many of our children. Is it possible that *West Side Story* may be replacing *Tom Sawyer* as the leading tale of American adolescents?—  
**LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER**, Chairman, *Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission*.



*De Soto Park was not really Hernando's hideaway, just named in his honor.*



*J. J. Audubon*



*Jefferson Davis*



*Gen. Forrest*



*Hernando De Soto*

## WANT A PARK NAMED FOR YOU?

**Reese Wells**

***One way to accomplish this  
is to donate land for one—  
at least in Memphis,  
Tennessee.***

**W**ANT TO JOIN the ranks of Hernando DeSoto or Nathan Bedford Forrest? It's easy. Donate land for a park. It's about the only way to perpetuate your name in the annals of the Memphis Park Commission while you are still around to enjoy it. "We don't generally name parks after living people unless they've given us the land," explains H. S. Lewis, parks director.

The alternative is to be gone but not forgotten.

This posed a problem when the City Commission considered approval of the names of two parks. Commission members didn't recall L. B. McFarland and

*Reprinted from The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee, March 9, 1961.*

J. R. Godwin, former parks commission chairmen, whose names were to be used.

Mr. Lewis says there is no set rule for naming parks. Many bear names of famous people. DeSoto Park, of course, honors the gentleman who discovered the Mississippi River, presumably at that spot—although many historians will argue the point. Davis Park, also overlooking the river, was named after Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America which happily bombarded federal gunboats from the spot where the park is now located.

Forrest Park got its name from rip-roaring Nathan Bedford Forrest, Confederate cavalry general whose body rests beneath the monument. Youngsters play in Pershing Park, named after Gen. John "Blackjack" Pershing. Courthouse employees look across the street at a flyspeck of a park, Columbus Park, named after (you missed) the Knights of Columbus.

Parks also get their names from famous artists. Audubon Park, which the late E. H. Crump, Memphis political leader, wanted named Bluebird Park, got its name from the bird painter James Audubon.

**H**OWEVER, park names are not reserved solely for the nationally known. The park commission has frequently borrowed names of Memphians who have made civic contributions. Overton Park was named after John Overton who bought the land for the city. Galloway Park bears the name of the late Robert E. Galloway, once chairman of the park commission.

Negroes have been included. Most Memphians are familiar with W. C. Handy and Tom Lee but some, including members of the City Commission, might scratch their heads when asked about Robert Howse Park. "He trimmed the roses in the sunken gardens," says Mr. Lewis.

Attorney Walter Chandler, former mayor and United States Representative, has a park bearing his name. Former Mayor Frank Tobey's park is at Central and Flicker. The park commission has bought the old Cobb tract south of Municipal Airport as McKellar

Park, for the late Senator Kenneth D. McKellar.

**G**EOGRAPHY offers a clue for naming some parks. South Side naturally is in South Memphis. Glenview is in the Glenview community, same as Charjean is in the Charjean community. Now that the park commission buys land jointly with the Memphis Board of Education for park-school use (at a savings of about twenty-five percent, Mr. Lewis reminds) a new source of names

is available. Logically, Sherwood Park and Sherwood School are on the same grounds.

Finding suitable names is a growing occupation with Mr. Lewis. In the last fifteen years, Memphis has increased its recreation facilities from fifty-eight parks with twelve hundred acres to one-hundred-fifty parks with 3,750 acres. This amounts to about .65 acres of land per one hundred persons compared with a recommended ratio of one acre per one hundred persons.

Donating land is a fine way to increase the ratio—a civic gesture meriting the recognition one receives by having a park named in his honor. It's too costly, though, for the average impetuous citizen.

Sam M. Williamson found a way around that in 1926. He buttonholed residents in the neighborhood of Peach and Tutwiler to contribute money for land. What could the park commission do? "It named the park after him," says Mr. Lewis. #

## ART for JOHNNY'S SAKE

William R. Fortner

**A** is for art, **B** is for bus, and **C** is for the *Cleveland Museum of Art*, according to children in Euclid, Ohio, where the recreation department has developed a program of "Art for Johnny's Sake"—or Mary's, or any other Euclid child for that matter. Realizing that a municipal recreation department has a responsibility to provide for the cultural, as much as for any other emphasis in a balanced program for leisure activity, the Euclid department has included art education among its numerous endeavors.

On Saturday morning at 9:15 AM a chartered bus leaves the parking area behind the Euclid City Hall on an eight-mile jaunt to the Cleveland Museum of Art. On board are the driver, a supervisor, and fifty children. The bus ride has become a novel part of the program with song fests en route and home-packed box lunches on the return trip. The Euclid Recreation Department office and the supervisor prepared a songbook folder with the children's favorite songs included.

Upon arriving at the museum the children, all above six years of age, are taken to classes, determined by their age and grade. Often classes are held on the newly constructed terrace. Part of the two-hour stay at the museum is spent learning art skills under the expert care and with the skilled guidance of a museum supervisor. The remainder of the time is used for visits to the many museum galleries. The armor room brings the most response from the children,

with many other corridors also conjuring up bygone days of adventure and daring. The children are permitted to use the galleries as an authentic studio where they may create their own impressions of the visit.

Three times a year new classes are begun. The children attend on alternate Saturdays during the fall and winter sessions, with a group going every week, thus allowing one hundred children to participate in the program at a given time. Since the program's inception six years ago, over five hundred children have had the benefit of professional instruction at this leading cultural institution.

The values are numerous. The program allows the constructive use of the children's leisure time. It is centered on a definite interest and skill, yet is broad enough to be of



help to the casually interested as well as the budding artists. It is an added assist to the school art curriculum.

With the museum located in the cultural center of Cleveland, there is opportunity for the growing child to see the intellectual "nerve center" of his metropolis. Certainly the program contributes to the child simply by bringing him to such a magnificent building, which soon becomes more than just a building, but an idea in action. All too often, suburban children are close to the many fine opportunities of a large city, yet the very proximity seems to be a barrier.

All too often, suburban children are close to the many fine opportunities of a large city, yet the very proximity seems to be a barrier. Euclid students interested in art have no cause to inquire as to where or what is the Cleveland Museum of Art. The Euclid Recreation Department offers ample opportunity for "Art for Johnny's Sake." #

THE REV. FORTNER was recreation supervisor for the Euclid, Ohio, Recreation Department before becoming minister of education at Epworth-Euclid Methodist Church in Cleveland.

**From the 43rd  
National Recreation Congress—**

# THE DYNAMICS OF PROGRAMMING

**Dan W. Dodson**

*Keynote speech sums up  
the basic considerations  
for recreation program  
planning in today's world*

**D**YNAMIC PROGRAMMING IN today's agencies depends upon an understanding of the dynamics of the era in which we live. We are overdue for a new look at the leisure-recreation concept as we have known it. There are perhaps three reasons why this is necessary:

First, the nature of the workweek has changed. Man now has seventy-two waking hours of leisure and forty of work, whereas he formerly had seventy hours of work and forty of leisure. Stated another way, one hundred years ago the average American workman had just a little more than thirty minutes of leisure for each work hour. Now he has almost has two hours leisure for each hour of work. The question now is, "How much recreation does modern man need?" Obviously, leisure has far outstripped the recreation needs to which it was so completely devoted in the past.

A second reason is implicit in the nature of the change of work itself. In the past work was the principal way through which most people achieved their self-realization. It was thought that people had special aptitudes or "bents" and that these, if discovered and followed, would lead the individual to his self-fulfillment. John Dewey would have contended that these talents were not "natural"; that they were brought out by the interaction of the person with his groups, but that a total life would be integrated "in terms of a call-

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DR. DODSON is director of the center for human relations and community studies at New York University.

ing, a vocation." Many felt that one was called to his vocation in the same way that the priesthood was called, and that service through work was as virtuous as service through any of the helping professions. One famous layman's formula for a self-fulfilled life was, "Make all you can, Save all you can, Give all you can."

Today, this concept of work is rapidly passing. For the vast body of labor in America, work is no longer self-fulfilling. One reason is that status has changed from being vested in skill and excellence of artisanship to status being based on capacity to consume. A second reason, for work no longer being a vehicle for self-fulfillment is the changed nature of production. Robot production has relegated man to the sideline. He sees the machines deprive him of that which gave life meaning and purpose; namely, work.

**T**HE THIRD REASON for the new look at the leisure-recreation problem is closely allied with automation. It is the growing pattern of bureaucratization which structures the work life of so many in the helping professions and service trades. Giantism in production, which is probably necessary if we are to continue to have the standard of living we now enjoy, produces giantism in labor and in government. In order to administer such a structure there has appeared a vast army of bureaucrats. These are persons whose jobs are carefully prescribed in fine print in manuals; whose promotion is more dependent upon seniority than upon performance; whose perogatives and responsibilities are those of the office, rather than the person; and they relate to each other in a chain of command which pyramids to the top administrator. Increasingly, community service is provided by such persons who have no part in making the policies which guide them, and whose aspirations are limited by the knowledge that their upward progress is ordered and often circumscribed. The narrow training to do one specific job leads to lack of integration of perspective and over-conformity. Above all else, bureaucracy tends to routinize jobs of those in both public and private employ, so that the trend is away from seeking the fulfillment of self from the job. Increasingly the job is followed for a livelihood, and in the remainder of otherwise unoccupied time, the individual must look for the self-realizations which will lead to filled, full lives.

Thus, there has combined the shortening of the work week, so that leisure as a time for re-creation is oversubscribed, and the change in the pattern of work, making it necessary for increasingly large numbers of people to find in sources other than work the opportunity to develop those "bents" which are uniquely theirs. Hence, the professional leadership needed to serve this newly developed aspect of American life must possess competencies which are not by any means entirely re-creational in nature—although the undue emphasis still placed on athletic activities indicates that too, too many of our program designers have not recognized this profound change which leadership is called upon to meet. Dynamic programing will, of necessity, continue to meet the very real need of assisting people to find those outlets from work which will provide in a part of their leisure time the recreation of body and soul in the varied as-

sортment of activities which meet their interests. On the other hand, a program which concentrated solely upon recreation objectives would miss the point of this transformation of the life of America. (See also Page 460 for a frank discussion of this matter.)

**A** REAL CHALLENGE to programing comes from the changes in group living. Since World War II there has been a tremendous movement toward homogeneity in group living. A few of these trends are:

**Residential Living.** A major number of the residences created since the war have been in projects large enough to have an identity of their own, built to attract a homogeneous population. Fundamentally, they have been of two types; on the one hand, suburban developments erected on a mass scale; or urban-renewal projects within the inner cities, built, again, sufficiently large to have an identity of their own and be homogeneous in nature. An illustration of the suburban pattern in the New York area would include Levittown on Long Island where six-and-a-half square miles of potato fields in 1947 were transformed by 1954 into fifteen thousand houses for forty-five thousand people. All were beginning families, all of a narrow segment of income. This community is where young couples with modest incomes go to make their start. Once the family is on the way, a third bedroom is needed, and, if the expected promotions come through, the family moves to the next type of specialized neighborhood—the project with the three bedrooms, most often of split-level architecture. Here is a community again with homogeneous age and family status peoples, that has an entity all its own.

In the inner city a comparable thing happens. New York City is the extreme example, but its pattern indicates the trend elsewhere. Practically all urban renewal is of a project nature, large enough to be identified as a neighborhood of its own, designed to serve a homogeneous population. Whether it is Stuyvesant Town, built by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to serve thirty-five thousand middle-income people; Penn Station South, designed to serve ten thousand low-middle-income people as a cooperative; or Grant Houses, erected to serve seventy-two hundred low-income people, who must move as soon as their income improves—the story is the same. The agencies which provide services of a neighborhood nature are faced with dealing with a homogeneous population.

**Increased segregation on a faith basis.** Even where peoples are brought together as neighbors, there is no guarantee that they will associate with each other except where they are members of the same faith. Churches are rapidly becoming community centers for the flock. Too many are becoming places where upwardly mobile people find a safe, respectable association which is endlessly involved in meetings of the brotherhoods, sisterhoods, and church suppers, but seems to serve only the same exclusive clientele. Instead of churches being places where dedicated people meet to marshall resources and deepen commitment to move out to change life, they seem to be becoming a sanctuary from life.

Will Herberg has pointed out that now since it is also respectable in America to be Catholic or Jew as well as

Protestant, we are moving toward a triadic culture in which we make a tri-faith approach to community life, instead of an interorganizational or interpersonal one. Dynamic programing in the years ahead will have to learn to deal sensitively with these pressures. In the name of "moral and spiritual values," "God and country" and other slogans, we foster faith differences by marching Catholic and Protestant children in one direction at meals and Jewish children in another at many camps. On Sundays we divide them up and march each faith in a different direction to worship in many of our modern recreation facilities. Religion is a basis of grouping in American life, and any dynamic programing had better be sensitive to it.

**Grouping On a Racial Basis.** The great migration of Negroes and Spanish-speaking peoples to the larger cities of America has accentuated segregation. In spite of a Supreme Court decision in 1954 desegregating public education and most other facilities, the *de facto* segregation is more pronounced perhaps than at any other time in America. In part, this stems from segregation in neighborhood living; in part, it grows out of other patterns of homogeneous grouping which makes associations across lines of racial identity difficult. The great challenge to leaders dealing with use of leisure time will be to learn how to provide intelligent leadership in communities torn by tension, those deadlocked in power fights between the groups, and those which are mandated by public policy, including law, to desegregate against the wishes of the dominant power groups of the local community.

**Age is another significant aspect of homogeneous grouping.** Reisman and Whyte have written tellingly of the passing of inner direction as a part of American character, and its being replaced by "outer" or "peer group" direction. One author seems to think this is due to the age change of the population, and the attendant passing over to a consumer society. The other thinks it is in no small part because of the passing of the Protestant ethic. I doubt if either are correct.

I believe the reason for "peer group" domination is because of the "peer grouping" which has dominated practically every aspect of American life in the past fifty years. For instance, when I went to my first school in the backwoods of Northeast Texas we had only one teacher for the thirty pupils. This teacher taught all the community's children from the first grade as far as the student wanted to go, which was usually the seventh grade. While she did not teach as much content as do modern schools, she would, by comparison, not come off too badly—especially if she were compared to teachers in some of the changing inner city neighborhoods.

Today, a teacher claims she can't teach unless the children are homogeneously grouped on achievement tests and she has the "bluebird" section—leaving the "peckerwoods" to someone else. I never cease to be amazed that the older boys in my neighborhood take the younger ones in tow when they are quite young, and teach them how to figure baseball percentages before the teachers can teach them to do simple multiplication. We have so homogenized in grouping that

*Continued on Page 485*

# HOMEBOUND HOLIDAY

*A heart-warming story of how a group of severely handicapped adults, previously homebound, are helped to tackle a farm vacation*

**Morton Thompson**

**T**HIS JULY, TWO station wagons arrived at a farm in Pennsylvania.

The vacation-bound passengers were seven severely handicapped persons who had been homebound until a year ago. They were part of a group participating in a pilot project concerned with meeting the social and psychological needs of the handicapped through recreation experience. This project is being conducted by the National Recreation Association for the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Seven patients plus the mother of one and wife of another, went on the week's vacation to Harvest Moon Farm near Stroudsburg, in the Pennsylvania Poconos. The project director, his wife, and a member of the project staff supervised the trip. The wife of one of the patients who was a registered nurse was a valuable addition to the group. Three other patients who were to go on this trip changed their minds a few days before the trip date. Many of the homebound are timid, withdrawn, and are afraid of leaving their home base.

The patients, six women and one man, represented a variety of physical and emotional disabilities. These included heart and circulatory cases, an arthritic, one neurological case, a multiple-sclerosis victim, a double amputee, two cases each with one lung and arrested tuberculosis, and an elderly lady of eighty-two with a heart and hip con-

dition. Two were wheelchair cases. These people had different religious backgrounds, an age range from the thirties into the eighties, and an educational range from no formal education to a master's degree.

In planning for this vacation trip, the director first had to find a place that would accept the handicapped. After writing to thirty farm resorts in three states he screened affirmative replies and narrowed them down to the few that seemed most adaptable as regards location, levelness of terrain, steps involved in cottages, etcetera. After considering all elements and after several letters and long-distance calls, the director selected Harvest Moon Farm and made a trip to the Poconos to make final arrangements. The Harvest Moon management not only rented the project three cottages but built several ramps which would make it possible for the wheelchair patients to get in and out of their cottage without difficulty.

**O**N JULY 29th, 1961, two special Volkswagen station wagons brought the group to the farm cottages. Then began a momentous experience for this group of handicapped, a majority of whom had never been in the country. Here was a group who before entering this pilot project in recreation a year before were homebound, withdrawn, unhappy, too shy and lacking in confidence to attempt physical and social activity.

The patients took to country living like ducks to water. They shared the cooking, cleaning, and other household duties. The daily activities were rarely



organized, yet informally they took an active or passive role in swimming, boating, games, cards, discussions, fishing, reading, knitting and other recreation activity.

The project director shopped daily for the group's food needs. Most of the meals were prepared in their own cottages. The evening meal was usually a cookout with the staff alternating. A large picnic table was placed between two cottages making it physically accessible for all to eat the evening meal together.

On Friday before the return trip to New York City one station wagon arrived in the morning to take the group on a tour of areas of interest in the Poconos and in the evening to a movie in Stroudsburg.

**P**ERHAPS these experiences would seem routine for the average person, but for this group, the results were amazing. The young woman with arrested TB, one lung missing, and asthma, assumed leadership in preparing meals, cleaning up, and seeing to the group's many individual needs. The double amputee, who had not been in the water for twelve years, swam once again under the project director's prodding and supervision. Each day he improved in body balance, distance, and confidence. The amputee's wife, the nurse, claimed that the project has had a remarkable effect upon her husband mentally, emotionally, and socially, as well as making a real contribution in making their life more bearable.

The young woman with multiple sclerosis  
*Continued on Page 478*

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DR. THOMPSON is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped and director of the Association's Homebound Project.

**NATIONAL  
RECREATION ASSOCIATION  
SERVICES ...**



**ENCOURAGING  
PERSONNEL**

If you are a recreation executive, leader, or employer, a college professor, or a student, you will be concerned about recreation personnel—job opportunities, availability of qualified leaders, standards, professional preparation, personnel policies and practices, and trends in personnel administration. Therefore, you will be interested in knowing how the National Recreation Association serves your own needs *Through Its Personnel Service Which Reaches from Coast to Coast and Overseas.*

THE RECREATION PERSONNEL SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION is the national central clearing-house on matters pertaining to recreation personnel. Since its organization fifty-five years ago, the Association, a service organization for the recreation movement in America, has operated a personnel service for the recreation field. As need for specialized personnel services has accelerated during recent years, with the wider general acceptance of

recreation as a public service, the NRA Recreation Personnel Service has grown and extended its services accordingly. It serves managing authorities, public and private recreation agencies, prospective employers, and professional leaders in the interest of expanding and enriching the recreation movement. Its staff works throughout the year recruiting, registering, classifying, and assisting in the placement of recreation workers. It offers specialized services for:

### ***1. Career Workers***

An opportunity is provided for the individual to register as a professional worker in the recreation field. This registration assures each person that, so long as he wishes, his professional record will be maintained at Association headquarters. A standard personnel form, adapted for the placement service, is used. As each person registers, he is classified according to education, experience, skills, and positions desired. References are accumulated with the candidate's permission and filed for immediate or future use. Such in-

formation is made available with the candidate's permission and in accordance with his wishes. Periodic checkup questionnaires make it easy for workers in the field to keep the cumulative record up-to-date.

Guidance, counseling, and response to inquiries regarding professional opportunities, sources of training, types of positions, job requirements, worker qualifications, salaries, working conditions and trends are important supplementary services.

### ***2. Communities***

Park and recreation departments, hospitals, institutions, voluntary agencies, civil service commissions, industries, and the armed services turn to the Recreation Personnel Service for consultation and advice. The central personnel service maintains a constantly changing pool of people

qualified for and interested in recreation positions of many types in all geographical areas of the country. Employers may draw from this group of people, and Recreation Personnel Service will assist in various ways in accordance with their wishes.

### ***3. Colleges and Universities***

The Association keeps in touch with colleges and universities and continues to provide opportunities for their graduates to register for personnel service. Association staff members visit schools for the purpose of interviewing students and advising them with reference to the field. Universities are assisted with problems related to their recrea-

tion curriculums and are kept informed regarding the demand for leaders and the types of positions available. Up-to-date lists of colleges offering major recreation curriculums are maintained and made available, and their training programs are interpreted to prospective students, employers, and to the recreation profession.

# CRITIQUE on RECREATION

Harold B. White, Jr.



IT IS NOT without pride that those within the ranks of organized community recreation look upon the past two decades as successful and satisfying in terms of leadership, facilities, and program. Today, through the efforts of professional leadership, thousands of towns and cities have taken advantage of public assistance in the development of organized programs. However, at the same time, the development of commercial recreation and the do-it-yourself attitude of the public toward recreation has all but eclipsed the relatively limited efforts of public recreation. This paradox is continuously becoming more apparent; open-minded investigation is imperative.

A community of twenty thousand has a recreation budget of \$30,000 which is, at best, inadequate. Yet, observe where the real money is going for recreation. Here are but a few examples: The local bowling alley, resplendent in every attractive way, will gross a minimum of \$64,000 per annum on leagues alone. Local veterans' groups will spend \$60,000 on new buildings and facilities. The motion picture houses will gross many thousands more than the community recreation budget. Members of country clubs and private organizations will spend far more for their privileges than any recreation director would ever dream of asking in his budget. The same citizen who would violently object to a few more cents on his tax statement for recreation will turn around and spend hundreds of dollars on the same type of recreation the community recreation program could provide for less than half what he is spending for the same purpose. This attitude indicates that something is radically wrong with the planning for and methods of carrying out public-supported recreation programs.

THIRTY YEARS AGO, when many communities were becoming concerned about recreation, our society was in the midst of a depression and the general attitude was one of working together to get the country on its feet. Federal aid in a number of areas, such as CCC, NYA, PWA and others, was instituted and recreation received a great boost. Many of the facilities that were developed during that era are still being used for recreation. This assistance was needed, and it was very effective during a time when people needed leisure-time activities to occupy their time and minds in order to maintain at least a minimum of emotional stability. Community projects developed within this atmosphere and the need for recreation was being felt more than ever. Even during this era of depression, it is interesting to note that in spite of greatly lowered individual incomes,

commercial enterprises thrived—movies made money, and miniature golf brought out thousands. However, since the depression a number of changes have taken place in our society which would seem to dictate changes in recreation programming (*see also Page 455*). But corresponding changes in public recreation have not come about; in fact, the present-day recreation outlook in many ways is geared to the 1930's instead of the 1960's.

Most people are aware of the major changes that have come about since the mid-30's, but many fail to realize the impact of these changes relative to the basic principles and philosophies of recreation. It is not being suggested that basic philosophies and attitudes be compromised, but it is suggested that a reevaluation of recreation progress be made in an objective manner so that public recreation can be brought up to date and adjusted to present-day society.

RECREATION HAS ALWAYS BEEN IDEALISTIC in its attitude that a community recreation program, tax-supported at \$6.00 per capita, would provide recreation for everyone. There is no doubt that this figure can provide, according to present standards, some leadership, a few facilities, and a limited program, but evidently our society has different ideas of what it wants to do with the recreation dollar. According to *Fortune Magazine* and a recent issue of *Life Magazine*, recreation is big business in America today—some forty billion dollars a year is estimated to be spent on recreation pursuits. In both magazines, little attention is paid to the efforts and effects of community or municipal organized programs. There can be at least two obvious conclusions:

- That the total effort and the amount of money expended in organized recreation is so minor in public interest and economic significance that it may be disregarded in the large view.
- That the American public is chiefly interested in doing what it wants to, when it wants to, and prefers to spend its money on this basis rather than on community programs of organized recreation.

These statements may come as a shock to many who have devoted a lifetime in support of outdated recreation programs, but recreation will not progress unless it faces facts and then plans accordingly. Quickly think through *Life Magazine*'s special issue on "The Good Life" and see what Americans are doing on their own. Actually, our present-day society is filling its leisure time at a breakneck pace, but on an individually chosen and paid for basis. Today, the combined incomes of beef cattle and citrus fruit in Florida do not compete with the income from the charter-boat industry. We have enough automobiles so every American can ride in the front seat of an automobile even if all took to the roads at the same time. Weekend skiing vacations are made to Europe.

MR. WHITE is associate professor of physical education at Pennsylvania State University in University Park.

***A reminder . . . Anyone taking issue with Mr. White's challenging statements is invited to do so on our Letters Page.***

**T**ODAY, instead of each little community being a self-sufficient institution with the ideal of a packaged recreation program being developed for its citizens, the globe is the play area for some, the United States for many, the state and county for multitudes; and the community recreation program dogs along doing its best for a relatively few, operating on a miserly budget, trying to justify its existence by juggling attendance figures and "making do" with inadequate facilities and limited leadership. The community schoolhouse lighted the year-round for recreation is no longer a center of community action. Townships for miles around send their youngsters to schools which are located in distant areas accessible only by vehicle. These consolidated schools, many of them planned with the idea of recreation, have movable chairs, multi-purpose rooms, and many wonderful facilities which can be used for recreation.



But these schools are not community schools and in many respects are very difficult to adapt to a regular recreation program. Also, with the steady increase in population, these buildings are already filled to capacity and, shortly, may have to be used on a double-shift basis for formal class purposes.

In light of these tremendous expenditures by the public for nontax-supported recreation, we should examine our present programs and standards with a rather critical eye. If forty billion dollars is being spent each year for recreation, wouldn't it seem logical to think that those who have had formal training in the promotion and supervision of recreation should play an integral part? Today's recreation leaders like to think of themselves as educators of man in the selective use of his ever increasing leisure time—yet relatively few of the total public are ever seriously affected by these teachers.

If, on the other hand, recreation were to take its cue from commercial enterprise, it might find answers to financial and educational problems that it has been pondering for many years. Let us consider recreation as an economic resource, which it is—forty billion dollars worth—analyze how this money is being spent and then see where and how we fit into the picture. For years the recreation departments have been submitting budgets with the hope of having them accepted only to have them returned with the request that costs be cut down. Is it not within the realm of possibility that, through new programming and structural design, the recreation department could have not only all the money it

wants, but even enough to help support other areas? Through trial and error our American universities have already arrived at this position; for example, almost any self-respecting college or university will have to admit that the football team is no longer just an expensive item in the budget but a vital interest which unifies students, faculty, alumni, and even townspeople. In many universities its popularity makes possible the financial maintenance of many other areas of student activity. If, in some way, the recreation departments could combine business with pleasure by promoting recreation on a dollars-and-cents basis, not only would recreation leadership contact a greater percentage of the population but it would be able to stand on its own two feet, directing expenditures rather than begging. This sort of program would of course have many obstacles.

**P**RIVATE ENTERPRISE would not appreciate the competition of the community for the private recreation dollar, and it would not be fair, in many cases, for the community to operate on this basis where commercial recreation has been firmly established. However, each community should have some resource which has not been tapped. Name any one of a hundred different activities. Somewhere each one can be found to be earning hard cash for commercial enterprises. Surely each community should find some activity which can be a "money crop" and start breaking ground. Bowling is a billion-dollar-a-year business today because of aggressive business acumen—not because of a desire to provide family recreation in a wholesome atmosphere or to give the office worker a little exercise. This is not meant to be a reflection on the bowling industry, for it has done an excellent job of promotion in an attractive way which few recreation departments could duplicate or even attempt. It is reasonable to suppose that, within the next decade, other areas of sport and recreation activity will become commercialized into money-making programs. Will the recreation departments be in on the ground floor?

Last year in the *New York Times Magazine* an article by Bruce Bliven of Stanford University, "The Revolution of the Joneses," pointed out that the bulk of our society is now decidedly middle-class. He states that in 1957, twenty-six million taxpayers had a gross adjusted income of about \$156,000,000,000 or over half of the individual incomes. It is generally recognized that families with money to spend are more inclined to spend it upon recreation pursuits of their own choosing, and usually these choices are shaped by atmosphere, privacy, and convenience more than economy. If it only costs a dollar or so more to go first class, that is the way most Americans will go.

Is it difficult to understand this apparent paradox of American expenditures for recreation? Historically, Americans have constantly directed their efforts toward

*Continued on Page 485*



*The role of recreation in winning recognition  
for a brand new municipality*

# The MAKING of an ALL-AMERICA CITY

*The author examines the results of a crafts project conducted by the recreation department.*

Gene Heer

FROM THE HUNDREDS OF CITIES throughout the United States entered in the 1960 competition for the All-America City award, Santa Fe Springs, California, was chosen. It was the youngest city ever to receive it. The competition, cosponsored by *Look* Magazine and the National Municipal League, is judged each year by a panel of nationally prominent men and women.

In February 1960, four high-school youngsters traveled to Springfield, Massachusetts, to tell the Santa Fe Springs story to the judges. The youngsters presented the report of citizen participation in local government so dramatically that Santa Fe Springs was selected as one of the eleven All-America Cities.

In 1957 when the city was incorporated, half of it was within the boundaries of a park and recreation district, but this represented only ten percent of the district's population. The other half was under the jurisdiction of the county parks and recreation department but had no program or park facility. Therefore, it was almost completely overlooked in programming and facility development.

The residential area of the new city was a series of

**MRS. HEER** was the first parks and recreation director of Santa Fe Springs, is now interim director of recreation and parks in Commerce, California.

This year's eleven All-America Cities included three cities and one county specially cited for parks and recreation progress:

**Las Vegas, New Mexico:** "Brightest signs of progress: a community swimming pool and a high-school gymnasium."

**Worcester, Massachusetts:** "...Citizens for Neighborhood Improvement . . . (an organization of) fifty-three neighborhood associations . . . grew from a slum survey by students of Worcester Polytechnic Institute . . . has upgraded health, housing, traffic, and playground facilities."

**Salem, Oregon:** "Citizens of the area . . . met throughout 1959 to create a voluntary Intergovernment Cooperation Council (ICC) and a program

tract developments. Incorporation had come about because of the strong enthusiasm that existed among residents. This enthusiasm for incorporation was transferred to a desire for better recreation services and park development. A local citizens' committee was formed to investigate the situation. Then, the new city council formally appointed a citizens' Park and Recreation Study Committee. As a part of this study, high-school students conducted a door-to-door recreation-interest survey throughout the city. After eighteen months of study, the committee completed a comprehensive report of the recreation situation, community needs, interests, as well as recommendations for action. As a result of one of these recommendations, the city formed a municipal park and recreation department and assumed responsibility for services at a new park which had been developed with county funds.

The department began operation in 1959 and offered a wide variety of scheduled weekly activities and special events. Citizen participation continued in the planning, the residents working as volunteers, and local civic and service groups cosponsoring numerous city-wide special events, with the cooperation of a recreation-minded city manager and a city council willing to finance the best possible recreation service.

Youth activities predominated since forty-five percent of

called Massive Cooperation. During 1960, thirty-two of the eighty-one recommendations of the ICC were acted upon; eight major programs were started in such fields as port development, parks, sewage disposal and joint purchasing."

**Marin County, California:** "A whole array of conservation groups have fought the subdividers and encouraged creation of county, state, and federal parks. . . . In Marin County, so far, beauty has been the standard of excellence."

Hearings for next year's awards will be held during the National Conference on Government, November 20-December 2, at the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida. For applications, write to the National Municipal League, 47 East 68th Street, New York 21.

the city population was under twelve years of age. The women's club cosponsored a bicycle safety rodeo featuring safety demonstrations and riding events that attracted hundreds of youngsters. Fifteen hundred people attended a Sunday afternoon Mexican fiesta; the Jay-Cees cosponsored a Halloween program; the G.I. Forum and Junior Chamber of Commerce cosponsored, with the Parks and Recreation Department, an Easter Egg Hunt.

Volunteer contribution extended beyond programming. The Santa Fe Springs Baseball Association constructed two complete Little League-size ball diamonds on land leased by the city for industry. On this site, the association erected backstops, dugouts, protective fencing, and constructed a "snack shack" all by volunteer labor. The baseball program conducted entirely with volunteer leadership is outstanding. Coaches' clinics sponsored by the department are good shape-ups for rusty Dads.

In addition to the usual activities offered by a municipal agency, the department initiated several others, including conversational English classes for adults; good emergency-mother substitutes, a training course for baby-sitters; dolly tea party, a mother-daughter dress-up affair; charm, fash-

ion, and wardrobe planning classes; a Christmas toy party; and a Twelfth Night observance.

A close working relationship developed between the city and the various school districts within its boundaries, which, in one year's time, led to several dynamic programs, such as plans for joint city-school development of recreation facilities on school sites, contractual arrangement whereby the city conducts summer recreation program at the high school and the costs are shared by the city and the school district.

Future department plans are centered on facility development and include acquisition of more park sites; construction of a swimming pool; building of a modern, air-conditioned multipurpose recreation facility in the town center; construction of a gymnasium-type building and fieldhouse on two school sites; general development of school sites for community recreation use according to existing plans for joint city-school district site development.

The All-America City Awards are based upon citizen participation in local government. Residents feel that the recreation achievements of Santa Fe Springs contributed to making it an All-America City. #

## STORM CENTER

*Evacuees find refuge, relief, and recreation as a hurricane raged*

### Mary Jane Lewis

THE STORY which unfolded in the spacious comfort of the Municipal Garden Center building of Tyler, Texas, on September 12 was a story of emotion—the varied emotions of some three hundred refugees from the areas stricken by Hurricane Carla. At the Garden Center, famed for its thousands of rose plantings, the city of Tyler took a step forward in another field—the art of open hands and open hearts. The center provided refuge, relief, and recreation to the hurricane victims.

Within one and a half hours on the afternoon of September 12, Dr. Jesse Goldfeder, director of the Tyler-Smith County health unit, gave more than one hundred typhoid inoculations. To the adults in the evacuee group, the shots were a necessary thing—a precaution definitely to be taken before they returned to their ravaged homes in South Texas. The children in the group took the shots as stoically as their parents—with hardly a whimper from the littlest tot up. The evacuees were given cards to take back to their home towns where

they were to receive the other two shots at a later date.

The health director and recreation officials made plans to keep the Garden Center open all that day Wednesday. Children who had spent the past several days in cramped quarters romped through the large area.

At one end of the central room, the Red Cross workers were handing out steaming cups of coffee and doughnuts. Some of the refugees were sitting around tables talking in quiet groups while others read newspapers. Gerald Emmons, athletic director of the Tyler parks department and Mary Lynn Wat-

son, program director, were at the center.

The recreation personnel supervised games and other activities for the children. Two Ping-pong tables were in continual use during the afternoon with the ping of the balls constantly zipping through the air. One room was set aside for quiet games where couples watched the rain while engaged in dominoes, checkers, and other games—or just read, listened to the radio, or watched television. Some of the evacuees wandered through the inside garden at the Rose Center, looking at the shrubs and birds.

But as the more than three hundred refugees found comfort, recreation, and typhoid shots in the municipal center—with hundreds more coming to the center September 13, the events and sights provided a lesson and experience well worth the trip to the center.

For the refugees, the experience was one showing man's generosity to others in time of need; for the workers, the afternoon was one full of satisfaction gained by helping others. The on-lookers saw the gratefulness of the evacuees and the eagerness of the helpers. And not only the women turned away with tears in their eyes. #



*The center became a health center as evacuees poured in fleeing the storm.*

MISS LEWIS is on the staff of the Courier-Times and Morning Telegraph in Tyler, Texas.



## A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

### Program Pointers

• In Richmond, California, part-time playground leaders are being used on operating committees to solve many day-to-day problems. Committee members are chosen from a list of volunteer leaders and are appointed for a four-month period. The committees—sports and special events among others—meet to develop new program ideas, to evaluate past programs, and to solve human relation problems. General Program Supervisor Wilma O'Donohoe and her staff of Frank Haeg and Ken Hurst initiated the idea which has already resulted in several program revisions and improvements.

• Everything is cricket in Cleveland, Ohio, where the recreation board has added that good old English sport to the program at the Woodland Hills Park. Quite a few groups have taken advantage of the new activity.

• City officials and private citizens have been explaining and discussing municipal improvement in Des Moines, Iowa, on a series of thirteen TV programs entitled "Our Changing City." Developments in city planning, urban renewal, street and highway construction, and park and recreation facilities have been

discussed. Use of visual aids, film and interviews livened the series. During some programs, citizens were permitted to phone in questions to be answered by participants on the program.

• The second annual Battle of the Bands — cymbals crashing, drums booming, horns tooting—was held recently by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. The contest, which is for amateurs aged twelve to twenty-one runs through March and April preliminaries to finals at the Hollywood Bowl.

• The Jefferson County Recreation Board in Kentucky doesn't let winter weather stop its sports activities. The board has created an indoor driving range large enough for ten golfers. The range is open from ten to four every day and there's usually a golf professional to instruct for a fee. Max Macon, a basketball official for the department, initiated the program and has brisk business from lunch-hour golfers.

• Throwing punches is encouraged on the Los Angeles municipal playgrounds, where ten playgrounds hosted four weekly ninety-minute bag-punching classes instructed by Labe Safro, world's champion bag-puncher. Ac-

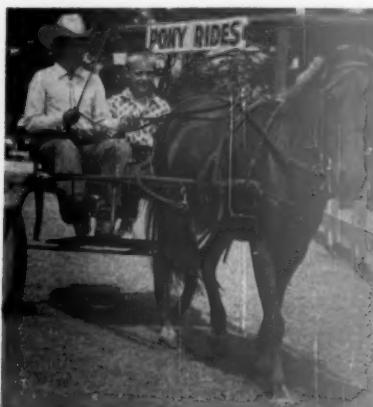
cording to the department, bag-punching is one the best exercises for developing all-round physical fitness.

Yo-yo classes were also sponsored by the Los Angeles department in preparation for top-and-string contests held by the department and the twirling school. Playground and district eliminations were held, leading up to a city-wide final.

• The woodchoppers clop, the foot-'n'-fiddlers stomp, and the handbell ringers swing out at the annual international music-and-dance nights sponsored by the Washington, D.C. Recreation Department. Nationality groups from the greater Washington area perform the dances and songs of their old homelands. Bavarian, Spanish, Scottish, Japanese, English, Swiss, Latvian, Estonian, Arabian, Indian, and Greek groups perform, and the audience takes part in the fun under the leadership of the department's folk-dance director, Dave Rosenberg.

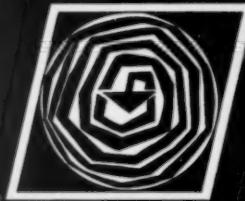
• A Parkarnaval in Chehalis, Washington, last year drew one thousand people the first night. The McKinley Stump, a huge fir stump, which has been a land-

*Continued on Page 487*



*Oakland, California, is busily adding new attractions to Peralta Playground on Lake Merritt. The latest innovation is pony-driven miniature sulkies (left), which are captivating the young fry. Another favorite is Lil' Belle, the miniature Mississippi River boat (right), which plies the inlet waters leading to the lake. Other attractions include a miniature railroad modeled after the Southern Pacific Daylight line, lion swings, tiger slides, clown teeter-totters, a circus merry-go-round, and other janciful play equipment which makes youngsters head for the playground.*





# PROGRAM

## WINTER SPORTS CONTESTS

Charles Plimpton

### ICE SKATING CONTESTS

**Straight Skating Races:** Can be conducted in general according to the same regulations governing foot racing. Circular courses add interest in that they require skill in turning. The turns are marked by movable blocks of wood with flags inserted in them. Customary distances are as follows: 11 years and under, 110 to 220 yards; 12 and 13 years, 110 to 220 yards; 14 and 15 years, 220 to 440 yards; 16 and 17 years, 220 to 380 yards; 18 years and over, 220 yards to one mile.

**Backward Skating Races:** Line up with backs to starting line and skate backwards to finish line, 110 yards.

**Skateless Skating:** No skates. "Skate" with the soles of shoes for 25 to 50 yards.

**One-Skate Race:** A great funmaker. Contestants wear one skate only and proceed by skating with one foot and running with the other for one hundred yards.

### SLED CONTESTS

**Sled Swimming Race:** The contestants lie on their stomachs on the sleds at the starting line. The course is thirty yards over level ground or ice. At the signal they propel themselves by pushing with their hands and feet on the ground. Player finishing first wins.

MR. PLIMPTON is assistant secretary of the Cheshire County, New Hampshire, YMCA. He prepared this material for Recreation in New Hampshire, a newsletter issued by Richard (Wink) Tapply, New Hampshire field representative for the National Recreation Association.

**Skate and Sled Race:** Players compete in pairs, both wearing skates. One sits on the sled and the other pulls. They race to the turning line 220 yards distant, where they change places and the rider becomes the skater as they race back to finish at the starting line. *Variation:* Two skaters pull the sled with one rider. They race to the turning line, swing around, and race back to the starting line.

**Broom-Sled Race:** If old brooms are available, broom is used for sled. One player sits on it, and another pulls, fifty yards over smooth snow. *Variation:* Run the event on ice with the contestants wearing skates.

### CONTESTS WITH SNOW

**Snowball Throw:** For distance: each contestant is given three throws from behind throwing line, longest throw wins. For accuracy: designate a three-foot target. Each contestant is given ten throws, one each turn, from a throwing line sixty feet away. One point is scored each time the target is hit. A tree makes a good target.

**Snowball Twenty-one:** Make a large snowman with arms outstretched, holding a barrel hoop. Players line up about twenty foot distant and attempt to toss snowballs through the hoop. Goals score one point and the player wins who scores 21 (or 11) points first.

**Snow Tug-of-War:** Make a snow wall about four feet high and burrow a hole through it just large enough to run the tug-of-war rope through. Two teams take hold of the rope on opposite sides of the wall and pull, attempting to pull the other team through the wall or cause them to let go the rope so that it can be pulled through. #

## **PROGRAM**

*This drama program  
has received wide recognition  
as an example of what can be done  
in children's dramatics  
in a recreation program*

# ON STAGE.... TEENAGERS



*Above, the father meets the beast. The young players found a real challenge in putting on productions for an audience of children. Productions included Beauty and the Beast and Winnie the Pooh.*



*Left, the butler did it! The Stevenson Players won particular acclaim for their mystery plays. They also put on dance plays, radio programs, summer outdoor pantomime, even tackled an operetta.*

## Lilly Ruth Hanson

“**H**ORROR STALKED RAMPANT at Hamilton Theatre Friday night when the Stevenson Players presented the old favorite *Jane Eyre* written by Charlotte Bronte 150 years ago. No modern horror mystery could have evoked shriller shrieks than came forth from young fry in the audience on Friday night.” This rave review in *Oak Leaves*, an Oak Park, Illinois, newspaper continued, “Although a heavy drama, the Stevenson Players chose this from the selection of plays offered by their director; and the cast, without exception, gave a fine performance, with no evidence of strain. The play has some difficult situations, all of which were handled with eclat closely bordering upon the professional.”

The Stevenson Players were organized in 1940 when a small group of enthusiastic high-school persons answered the call of the dramatic director: “Do you want to be in a play? Study dramatic acting, makeup, speech, and other phases in the theatre—stage crew, costumes, scene design, lighting and properties?”

Since then the club has met weekly—or oftener when in rehearsal—at Stevenson Playground with a trained drama director to learn stage technique, common stage terms, and study voice, diction, projection, and body coordination, along with production of one-act plays. Acquiring the tricks of the trade—up-staging, making an entrance, double takes, playing to the audience, and projecting stage personality—fascinated these new actors and brought results. The program aimed at the kind of teaching and the kind of theatre which would stimulate imagination, provide more opportunities for student expression, and strike home to some the speech, personality, and social adjustments needed by those participating in a dramatic group.

In the two years that followed the Stevenson Players flourished, producing one-act plays at service clubs, churches, playgrounds, the theater, Veterans Hospital, and servicemen’s center.

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MISS HANSON is director of playgrounds and recreation in Oak Park, Illinois.

Publicity in the local newspapers with pictures and stories were enthusiastic. Members also participated in weekly radio programs which included dramatizations of fairy tales for a “School Time” series that ran for eighteen months. The program was produced, written, and directed by the playground department and used children and high schoolers from Oak Park.

**T**HE STEVENSON PLAYERS were now established with a membership of fifty boys and girls eager to produce three-act plays. In succeeding years their repertoire consisted of an annual three-act play, participation in the all-playground productions at Christmas in Dickens’ *A Christmas Carol*, *The Little Princess*, and *The Silver Thread* and again in the summer outdoor pantomime including *King Midas and the Golden Touch*, *Rip Van Winkle*, and *Robin Hood* with scenes from these plays presented at the annual Fourth of July celebration for five thousand spectators. The annual dance festival, ballet and tap, using three hundred children was interwoven with pantomime and dialogue by the Stevenson Players in such dance plays as *The Emperor’s Newest Clothes*, *Ceres and Persephone*, *Cinderella* and *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. They continued to excel in their own annual productions throughout the years, winning fame and wide acclaim for their mystery plays. In other plays the bulk of the characters were teenagers, and the plot involved typical situations experienced by them such as in *Our Miss Brooks*, *Men Are Like Streetcars*, *I’m a Family Crisis*, *Mother Is a Freshman*, *Johnny on the Spot*, *Our Hearts Were Young and Gay*, *Stardust*, *Cheaper by the Dozen*, and so on. More recent plays have included *The Little Dog Laughed* and *Father Knows Best*, with an attempt at an operetta, *Jerry of Jericho Road*.

Membership remained at fifty to sixty with a yearly turn-over as some actors entered college. Always new members entered the ranks as they became high-school freshmen, in particular those who had come up through the grades in the children’s dramatics

classes held weekly at all playgrounds. The social side of the activity was emphasized with a cast party after a triumphant performance, holiday parties, and Halloween costume affairs. As membership increased there was a need for plays with larger casts. The director added one-act curtain-raisers such as *Splints and Bandages*, *Flash of Red*, and *The Leading Lady*.

It is fun to belong to the Stevenson Players as it is exhilarating to be part of a show, any part, in it or around it. The members who have gone on to college have never forgotten their rich experiences and roles played in the Stevenson Players. To quote Broadway’s Mary Martin, “My happiest period was probably that in high school when I was . . . in our school plays back home.”

**A**N INNOVATION which proved a worthwhile experience for the high-school actor was playing shows for children. In 1953, the playground department had initiated the Community Children’s Theatre which provided six performances a year produced by professional touring theatre groups. The Stevenson Players were afforded the opportunity of providing one of the series each year including such plays as *Winnie the Pooh*, *Jack and the Beanstalk*, and *Beauty and the Beast*. The high-school folks found Children’s Theatre one of their favorite projects. According to these young artists, there is a greater thrill and a real challenge in performing for an audience of children than for adults. They found an instant audience response to improvisation, such as a chase on the stage, and even into the audience to the back of the theatre. The children in the audience live the characters in the story and will jump up and shout out, “He’s over there, can’t you see?” They are ever considerate of the good, and attempt to help, but remain silent when mean and wicked characters are gaining in a chase.

Values are innumerable for the student who belongs to a dramatic group—include poise, skill, and confidence. Self-expression is another satisfaction along with appreciation of the best of

world literature. Of greatest importance, however, is helping the casts to acquire adequate speech so that they are audible, understandable, and occasionally impressive. Another value is training in responsibility of being, memorizing lines, and cues, regularity and promptness at rehearsals.\* No at-

tempt is made to make stars of the students but often an avocation becomes a vocation, as is evident in following some of those in such careers as the Holly-

\* The highest standards in theatre are always maintained. Since the plays are presented by high-school students it is important that scripts be screened. The core of the story must be sound and clean, blasphemy and swear words eliminated.

wood films, TV, and the stage.

"The river finds its way to the sea by the support of its embankments." The Oak Park Playground and Recreation Department believes that it has given support for guidance to many high school young folks to become better actors and better human beings. #

## LET'S TALK TURKEY

**T**HE FOLLOWING GAMES for a Turkey Talk Thanksgiving Party are taken from the 1960 *Thanksgiving Bulletin* issued by the Playground and Recreation Board in Wilmette, Illinois. Invitations can be in the shape of a turkey or pumpkin; decorations and table decor can reflect all the color and glory of the autumn and harvest time; refreshments naturally include such favorites as apple pie and cider.

**COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS.** This is a game to keep early guests busy. Lay out several objects on a large table or tables, spaced so that guests will not have to crowd to look at them. The objects might include an ear of corn, large bunch of grapes, a chrysanthemum, a pumpkin, peanuts in a jar, and beans in a jar. Let each guest guess and



write down the number of kernels on the ear of corn, grapes on the bunch, petals on the flower, seeds in the pumpkin, peanuts and beans in the jars. To the one with the closest grand total or to those with the nearest correct answer for each separate object give a prize. No guest may touch an object; he may only look at it and write the number down.

**THANKSGIVING STEW.** This is a good ice-breaker. Pin on the back of each guest the number of an ingredient of a Brunswick Stew. These ingredients, fifteen in number, are beef, potatoes, turnips, carrots, salt, rice, pepper, onions, parsnips, water, celery, tomatoes, aitchbone, pork, and butter. Each guest has paper and pencil and attempts to write a complete list as quickly as possible, looking at slips pinned on the backs of other guests, while at the same time trying to keep the name on his own back from being observed. A prize goes to the first with all fifteen ingredients listed. The guests should be told there are fifteen names to list.

**A TURKEY SHOOT.** This is an appropriate and amusing contest. A member of each team shoots alternately at a cardboard turkey head sticking up out of a box. The ammunition is a cork on a string shot from a toy gun. The prize may be a cardboard turkey filled with candy, going to the team

which makes the most hits. (If a cork gun is not available, have the guests blow matches from soda straws.)

**THANKSGIVING HARVEST.** At the head of each team place a wastebasket or cardboard box. At the other end of the room, opposite each team, place another container in which is a potato for each member of the team. On the "go", Number 1 runs to the other end of the room, takes a potato from the field, runs back to place it in the "barn" or box at the head of the line. Player Number 2 then runs to the "field" and so on. The first team to harvest its potato crop wins.

**APPLE BALANCE.** The team stands in lines, each behind its leader. At the goal, in line with each team, is a chair. Each leader, carrying an apple balanced on his head, walks to the chair, sits down, and returns to give the apple to the next player, who does likewise. If the apple falls, the player must replace it before he continues.

**THANKSGIVING HIDDEN FRUIT.**

1. Harold ate his dinner at 2 o'clock. (Date)
2. With shield and spear he conquered. (Pear)
3. Every man went forth to grapple for his life. (Apple)
4. By this great ship lumber is carried. (Plum)
5. The sulky cur ran towards home. (Currant)
6. For anger he did not come. (Orange)
7. By that pitcher rye is easily handled. (Cherry)
8. He has but little money. (Lemon)
9. We must eat in order to live. (Olive)
10. Will you help each one to find the answers? (Peach)

Give each guest a piece of paper with the above ten sentences on it. The one to correctly name the ten hidden fruits first wins.

**THANKSGIVING MENU.** Give each person a typewritten sheet of paper with the square of letters on the left.

K E R S M S T A  
C A P S A S B E  
G A R L A B E V  
T E B C H E S I  
U L G R E A D V  
A C O A N M N E  
K R O P S O N A  
E I S E C A N L

Beginning at any letter in the chart and moving (one letter at a time) in any direction, have the players spell out the names of foods and seasonings. You may use the same letters and squares as often as necessary, and begin a word at any point in the square. For example, the second letter down in the first column is C, to its right is an A, diagonally up to the left is a K, and right of the K is an E. This spells cake.

Here are a few of the words which can be spelled from the squares: lamb, beets, beans, bacon, peas, rice, cake, pork, pecans, ham, bread, grapes, cream, veal, corn, bananas, spice, and crackers. There are more than forty words.

**FARMER AND TURKEY.** For this game, the players stand in equal parallel lines with hands clasped along the lines. Two extra players, one the farmer and the other the turkey, chase up and down between the lines. When the chase becomes close, the leader blows the whistle which is the signal for the players in the lines to turn right face and clasp hands to make rows at right angles to the original rows. The chase must now proceed in the new direction. Neither turkey or farmer may break through the lines. If the farmer catches the turkey both choose successors. The whistle should be blown at frequent and unexpected intervals.

**PILGRIM SCRAMBLE.** Pass out sets of seven letters to each one. The letters in each set will all be the same as seven P's in a set or seven I's, etcetera. One letter, *known only*

*to the leader*, will be your key letter. For instance, G, having only one set of this letter, which is given a confederate. Of the others, have as many sets as are required to supply your crowd. After the sets are distributed a general scramble ensues, in which the players exchange letters with a view to getting the letters which will spell "Pilgrim." It will be possible for only seven players to accomplish this, since only seven G's are available. Each of the seven lucky ones may be awarded a prize.

**MY NEIGHBOR IS THANKFUL.** The players are seated in a circle with an extra player who is "It" standing in the center. Each player must learn the initials of the player on his right. The "It" will point to one player at a time and ask "What is your neighbor thankful for?" While "It" counts ten the person addressed must use the right hand neighbor's initials in reply. For instance, Grace Alice Peterson might be thankful for green apple pie, or Harry Thomas Harper might be thankful for holding Thelma's hands. Any player who cannot think of what his neighbor might be thankful for has to take the place of "It." #

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## THE NAMING of the FAWN

**N**O ONE, BUT NO ONE, in Vallejo, California, would dream of calling a reindeer "Rudolph," whether the animal was rednosed or not. In Vallejo, come about the Halloween time, the children go around with "the running of the deer" humming through their heads as they dream up names for "Santa's newest reindeer." As Vallejo's recreation director, Keith Macdonald, explains:

"Each year about October I begin scouring the surrounding cities which have miniature zoos for a young fawn which will be about four to six months old by the time Christmas rolls around. Last year's fawn came from the Modesto City Recreation Department.

"Next comes a picture of the fawn in the newspapers with a writeup that all children in the Greater Vallejo Recreation District between kindergarten and the eighth grade may enter the contest to 'Name Santa's Newest Reindeer' and that the winner will receive a \$25 savings bond, donated by the publishers

of the two local newspapers, and a Family Swim Pass to the Vallejo Plunge.

"As soon as the papers hit the street, hundreds of entries begin to pour in. Even the adults in the city are eager to read a running account of the contest. Two district secretaries and the bookkeeper make the final choice out of well over a thousand entries. Last year's winning name: Christmas Eva."

While all this is going on the recreation director is babysitting with Santa's



*Santa (Keith Macdonald) and Christmas Eva pay a visit to the Mare Island Naval Shipyard during their round of pre-holiday visits. Santa Macdonald makes sixty-five such visits a season.*

latest. Mr. Macdonald tells what this entails:

"After obtaining the fawn, one has about three weeks of walking the deer at least twice a day throughout our park to get her or him used to the handler petting its neck and head and feeding it rolled oats by hand.

"If it is young enough and will feed out of a bottle, this adds to the thrill of at least two youngsters who hold the bottle while it nurses. Whoever handles the young fawn shouldn't be too disturbed by the fact that it will jump about four feet off the ground and appear slightly wild the first few times it is taken for a walk. One must also watch out for the front paws which will strike out. A firm grip on the harness or leash will keep the fawn under constant control.

"The thrill that well over fifteen thousand youngsters in schools alone experience when Santa visits them is reward enough when at last the deer appears. Each year I put on some sixty-five half-hour programs at parochial and public schools, banquets, military bases, lodges, reunions, company parties, meetings and private homes, all in behalf of the recreation district. It is truly one of our finest forms of public relations." #



*Old Father Time plays an important role in any Twelfth Night drama.*

## OFF WITH THE OLD — ON WITH THE NEW

Catherine Simpson

THE CHRISTMAS TREE too soon becomes a withered, drab hangover of the glorious Yuletide. Often, the tree lands in the backyard in fond hopes that the sanitation department will haul it off as a special favor. Sometimes, the neighborhood children collect these "memories of that exciting day" and build a fort. The animal fancier often looks for the discarded evergreens for his deer pens. The man who sells Christmas trees wants to find a place to unload his unsold ones. Nothing on the commercial market is as dead as a Christmas tree come December 26th.

Twenty-one years ago, the Oklahoma City Parks and Recreation Department determined to study the possibilities of utilizing the trees in a recreation activity and at the same time accommodate the public and the sanitation department. The dictionary informed us that the twelfth night after Christmas, January 6, is known as Twelfth Night, the day the Feast of Epiphany, the concluding period of medieval Christmas festi-

MRS. SIMPSON is superintendent of programming in Oklahoma City.

tivities. We learned that it was the time to cast "off the old and take on the new." Thus was born the Twelfth Night Bonfire which is a popular activity to this good day.

The wheels of planning and organization were put in motion with representatives from the newspapers, radio stations, fire and police departments, Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company and public school officials meeting with parks and recreation staff members. A suitable location for the bonfire was selected after due consideration of traffic and safety factors, and a platform erected on park property. The Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company offered to provide electrical service for lights and public-address equipment, the traffic division of the Oklahoma City Police Department agreed to handle the parking and traffic: the fire department offered floodlights and safety coverage; the newspaper and radio stations were eager to give publicity coverage. (We now include the media of television.)

HERE'S HOW the plans worked then and now: On the morning of January 6 a park ranger reports to the bonfire site to be host to the citizens who bring their trees. Some express a sadness in parting with something which has become "so much a part of the family." Late afternoon a fire department crew ropes off the pile and makes an aisle to the flat-bed truck, parked 250 feet from the trees, which will be used as a stage. The Twelfth Night Bonfire program starts at 7:30 P.M., so it is important that the traffic officers arrive early. The firemen also arrive early with fire extinguisher equipment and floodlights to illuminate the area as well as the stage. !

At 7:30 P.M. all eyes are turned toward the stage where a "sing song" of appropriate numbers opens the festivities. This is followed by a skit, with musical accompaniment, which ends with little New Year pushing old Father Time off the stage. New Year is then carried by the fire chief down the roped-off aisle to the pile of Christmas trees and sets it afire. At this point all lights in the area are turned out and the crowd watches with mixed emotions of excitement and some tears while their trees go up in smoke. #



## ADMINISTRATION

# SCHOOL and RECREATION COOPERATION

*"If problems are anticipated and solutions sought through cooperative effort, much difficulty and ill-will can be avoided."*

**John B. Geissinger**

ALL OF US are interested in community welfare and improvement as well as in school and recreation matters. All of us have pressures: problems of finance and personnel together with added requests by our clientele for increased services. Therefore, instead of recreation programs that "just grow," let us have intelligent planning on a cooperative basis.

For example, my own town of Tenafly, New Jersey, is presently studying several projects of community import: a municipal center including a public library, borough hall, police and fire headquarters, a nature center and science museum, a swimming pool—all of which will be of value to the schools and the recreation program as well as the municipality. Whether the recreation program is a newly contemplated one only in the planning stage, one of recent origin, or a long-time established one, some problems are bound to turn up. If they are anticipated and solutions sought through cooperative effort, and after study and dis-

cussion, much difficulty, expense, and ill-will can be avoided.

In planning for new facilities which will be used by both the recreation commission and the schools, the principal consideration is to make the new building, or swimming pool, or playground usable to a maximum number of people for a maximum number of hours a day, and for a maximum number of days, weeks, and months in a year at the lowest cost to the community.

The first step calls for the organization of a planning board, appointed by the mayor, to study and evaluate plans for future land use or future development. This body then makes recommendations to the city or borough or township governing body in accordance with a *master plan*. Not all communities have a master plan officially adopted, but most have some sort of a long-range general idea about the development of the community.

The master plan is often prepared by an expert in municipal planning. It usually divides the community into areas or neighborhoods—much as does a zoning code—and indicates the future location of civic and municipal buildings, schools, parks, playgrounds, museums, nature centers, etcetera. Sometimes the areas or neighborhoods fall naturally

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DR. GEISSINGER is superintendent of schools in Tenafly, New Jersey. This material is adapted from an address given before the New Jersey Public Recreation Association last year.

into elementary school districts, other times into functions determined by natural land use.

Before submitting the proposal to an architect for final plans and specifications, the board of education and the recreation commission should confer in an effort to make these facilities give maximum service to the entire neighborhood. In addition to the joint conferences, the board of education should have representation on the recreation commission and vice versa. Each group should write its own description of the proposed new area, building, or playground, in terms of people to be served, functions of the new facility, size of the area or building needed, and provision of room for expansion.

**L**ET US CONSIDER the construction of a new elementary school being planned to accommodate four hundred pupils: An elementary school should obviously have a playground adjacent to it. It should be adequate in size and properly graded for use as a recreation area and community playground. For school purposes playground equipment is not needed, usually not even desired because of the danger factor. For recreation use after school, weekends, and summers, playground equipment is desired. Here is an area for discussion and compromise.

Another problem centers about the all-purpose room in the contemplated building. The elementary-school authorities do not need larger shower and locker rooms; the recreation program wants at least one dressing room with showers for use during the evening basketball program. The elementary physical-education teachers want eight-foot baskets; the recreation director wants the standard ten-foot height. Once more, discussion and mutual understanding are necessary.

The school staff does not want "outsiders" to use the school toilets and washing facilities of the elementary pupils. Also, they feel that fixtures should be small and low; while for use by adults in the recreation program standard fixtures and heights are required. Before instructing the architect on how to proceed these questions must be resolved. One solution is to have toilet and lavatory facilities of a size and height appropriate to elementary-grade pupils in one location and another room or rooms for adults. The community must decide and tell the architect which to provide. To the question of cost of duplication of facilities, the usual answer is that the cost is insignificant in view of the gains realized. Certainly, it is cheaper this way than if two complete gymnasiums were built—one for use in the daytime by pupils and the other at night only by recreation.

**T**HE PROBLEM of damage to property, whether accidental or intentional, is serious and sometimes costly. Protection of school property—classrooms, offices, etcetera—during afternoon, evening, weekend, or summer use by recreation is most easily and effectively realized by providing separate entrances and exits and by installing folding gates to restrict visitors to the area being used.

After the building is completed and in use another problem arises: maintenance of facilities. This too should be anticipated and arrangements made mutually agreeable to the board of education and the recreation commission. Some communities have the school maintain the building and the town employees maintain the outdoor areas. This plan has the advantage of putting all outdoor maintenance in one central agency, and all indoor maintenance in one agency. It eliminates billing between the board and the recreation commission—sometimes an area of much unhappiness. Its success depends upon local conditions and upon the attitude of the board of education and its staff and the recreation commission and its resources.

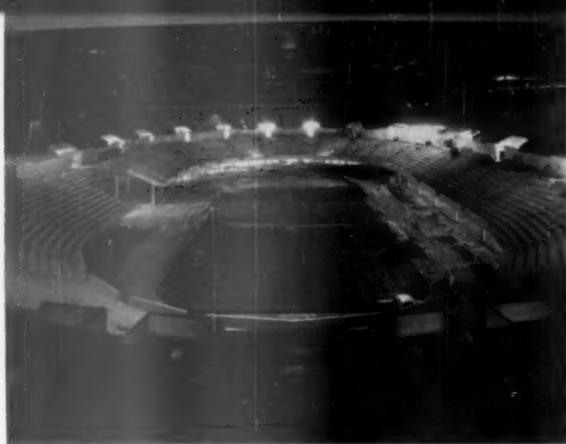
Another plan is for the board, which usually owns all facilities, to take care of all maintenance, billing the recreation commission for costs over and above those of the normal school program. This plan is successful only when all of the facets of the recreation program and of the school needs are talked over and mutually understood. If one unit feels that it is being imposed upon by the other, trouble will result and both programs will suffer. Also the public will view both with suspicion, and charges of inefficiency and waste will result. Whichever arrangement is used, review and evaluation must take place periodically to provide for revision in the light of changing conditions.

**A**N ARGUMENT IN MIDSEASON about who is to line the tennis courts or cut the grass in the outfield or sweep the floor of the school shops is an indictment against the foresight, interest, and ability of both school and recreation officials. Such an argument must be anticipated long before the program begins and avoided by mutual and cooperative planning. A school principal who resents the use of "my building" for evening recreation activities is equally at fault with the recreation superintendent who plans for use of the school as a "vested right" without consulting the school principal.

It is not enough to agree that there must be cooperative planning, if it is not done; nor is it going to solve your problem to say that "it's too late now; the building is built; we weren't consulted; we get no cooperation, etcetera." There is always time to improve a program. Before new facilities are provided is the best time; after they are provided and in use is better than not at all. #

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A city is a community of equals for the purpose of enjoying the best life possible.—ARISTOTLE



*Before: Freezing is done by the piping in the sub-flooring.*



*After: The completed interior ready for an ice hockey game.*

**How the Los Angeles Sports Arena converts rapidly from one sport to another**

## QUICK-CHANGE ARTIST

**D**OZENS OF square dancers were happily doing their turns in the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena. They were unaware that if they were to linger on the floor for a few hours after the dance was to end, they would wind up with cold feet. Why? An ice-hockey game was booked in the sports arena for the following evening. As a result, arena officials had already started reducing the floor temperature to the 32°F. at which they would start hosing in water for freezing. Less than twenty-four hours after the dance, skaters would be slamming a puck across the same area in which the dancers had cavorted.

"There was no danger of the floor cooling off so rapidly that the dancers would be affected in any way," Austin Mahr, assistant manager of the sports arena, explains. "And we actually didn't have to start cooling off the floor that early. But the sports arena was new at the time, and we had to be certain that it would be ready for the hockey game."

Since then, changeovers have been handled more confidently and casually. Experience has shown the arena management that, under virtually any foreseeable circumstance, they have a sizable margin of time in which to make whatever changes are necessary. The sports arena, now approaching the end

of its second year of use, has proved its right to be known as one of the most efficient convertible arenas in the world.

**A**S RAPID as the square dance to ice hockey conversion might seem, the time used in that case actually was at least twice what was necessary. Arena officials explain that they generally take about eight hours to reduce the floor temperature to thirty-two degrees, after which they start spraying water. Freezing starts as soon as the water hits the floor.

Then, if ice hockey is the coming event, lines are painted on the ice, and a second layer of water is then hosed on to provide another layer of ice to protect the painted lines. It hasn't been necessary yet, but if the occasion demanded, the entire conversion could be made in just twelve hours. As a rule, however, temperature is reduced during an eight-hour period on one day, and freezing over is completed the next day. The arena's refrigeration provisions for the ice rink are actually closely related to the huge building's air conditioning system.

When planning of the building was started by Welton Becket and Associates, architects and engineers for the arena, an analysis was made to determine the anticipated maximum air-con-

ditioning load for the various types of events to be held there. The study revealed that the maximum air conditioning load would occur at night boxing matches with twenty thousand people in attendance, and that proportionately less would be necessary for a capacity crowd of eighteen thousand people at basketball games, fifteen thousand people at hockey matches, and ninety-five hundred people at trade shows.

A further study revealed that when the sports arena was to be used for ice shows and hockey games, approximately one-third of the plant's refrigeration capacity would not be in use. As a result, the excess plant capacity is used to provide refrigeration for the ice rink. Two sets of refrigeration compressors are used in the building—one for the air conditioning, and one for brine refrigeration for the 200'-by-85' rink. A total of four thousand feet of piping, varying in size up to sixteen inches in diameter, is located beneath the floor for brine refrigeration.

Styrofoam, a Dow Chemical plastic-foam insulation, is used to help promote fast freezing while protecting the floor from damage. First step in the floor construction was laying a four-inch concrete slab. This was followed by two two-inch layers of Styrofoam.

*Continued on Page 478*

***Don't let lack of a pond or river keep fishing off your program***

# FISH OUT OF WATER

**Joel Carter**



**T**HE FISHING is fine in Arlington Heights, Illinois, even though the community is waterless so-to-speak. During the Fall Fishing Days hundreds of adults and youngsters try their luck in one of the large swimming pools.

Pool fishing isn't as easy and sportless as it may sound. Some seventeen hundred kids and 150 adults found that catching the elusive trout and wily catfish requires the same combination of skill, knowledge, and just plain luck in Pioneer Pool as in the blue lakes of the distant North Woods. The fish sometimes bite well; at other times quit biting altogether, just like their wild cousins.

This event was included in the autumn recreation program because of the lack of fishing waters within kid-traveling distance of town. Good spots to which adults may go without expending considerable time and money are scarce, too; so fishing is a rare treat to many. In fact, some of the pool anglers

**MR. CARTER** was superintendent of recreation for the Arlington Heights Park District in Illinois, is currently superintendent of parks and recreation for the Dundee Township Park District in Illinois.



were city-born newcomers to this booming suburb and caught the first fish of their life during the Fall Fishing Days.

The event is one of the most popular and comment-provoking activities that the park district ever offered. It would be worthwhile in almost any community. Even towns with plenty of natural fishing spots would find the event a popular one, because the inhabitants would have had a prior interest in angling. The possibilities of contests, demonstrations, and exhibits as part of such an event in a fishing-conscious town are innumerable.

**W**E PLANNED Fall Fishing Days in Arlington Heights more or less out of thin air, in an effort to keep our program imaginative and have it expand with the community. The neighboring Des Plaines Park District had held a fishing event as part of its spring Vacation and Outdoor Show, but could offer little concrete advice because the fishing there was managed differently. Consequently, our planners were faced with an imposing list of unknowns. Would fish live in the water? Would they bite well enough or bite too well and all be caught quickly? Would kids fall in the cold water? Would there be a nightmare of tangled lines or hooked fingers? Could you let enough people fish long enough to satisfy them, yet give everybody a chance? If so, how

do you handle the crowd? What bait is most practical? What about fishermen bringing cheese, liver, minnows, and other supposedly "unfair" baits? The unknowns were faced with caution and a minimum of restrictions. Many expected problems failed to materialize.

Cold, natural water is essential for trout to survive. We wanted to hold the event as early in the autumn as possible, so we shut off the filters and brominators immediately after swimming ended in early September. Measurable traces of the bromine disappeared almost immediately, and when the water temperature had dropped to sixty-five degrees we ordered ten pounds of test trout from a live-fish dealer. He delivered the beautiful creatures in a tank truck from which they were scooped into the pool, where they made a dazzling sight in the crystal water.

When the experimental trout were still alive and biting well a week later, we set the date for our event and ordered two hundred pounds of half-pound trout plus a few larger fish of whatever species the dealer could supply. The large order was given to a dealer whose supply was considered reliable, and whose fish were thought to be worth their higher price.

Advance publicity included some newspaper stories, school announcements, and store-window posters. This seemed almost unnecessary because the

rumor had spread that there were going to be fish in the swimming pool and the oddity of the idea hastened its spread by word of mouth. The fishing was announced for a Saturday and Sunday afternoon from one to five PM.

**B**Y THE OPENING DATE, a natural algae growth had obscured the pool bottom, giving the look of natural lake water. This was fortunate because it prevented anglers from chasing their quarry visually and bunching up whenever the fish schooled. Such crowding would have caused hopeless confusion and frustration.

Half the fish were delivered Saturday and half were delayed until Sunday morning to insure that some would be left for the Sunday anglers, but this precaution proved unnecessary. Ten-foot bamboo poles with a like length of nylon leader line were made up with a wet fly and a small sinker. Numbers were chalked at six-feet intervals around the 150'-by-75' pool, and a pole was placed at each number in preparation for the fishermen. These numbers were to serve the same purpose as reserved seat numbers and the last few places were left without a pole for those who might bring their own equipment.

The anglers bought tickets from a cashier and lined up alongside the pool fence. As each entered he exchanged his ticket for a written place number and people were admitted until all seventy-five spots were taken. When everyone was inside, the public-address system was used to give a few fishing tips, announcing that the thirty-minute fishing period was beginning, and explaining what to do when a fish was caught.

We had a few volunteer workers who netted the fish whenever anyone needed help, removed hooks, and generally assisted with the event. The caught fish were taken to a weighing station where a local sporting-goods store donated prizes for the three biggest fish caught. Here, a store employee weighed each fish and kept the contest leaders' names posted. Because there was a one-fish limit per period, successful anglers were directed to the exit gate after wrapping their catch in newspaper. Fishermen who brought their own bait or tackle were allowed to use anything they liked but casting was prohibited for safety's sake.

At the end of their half hour, the remaining fishermen were asked to bring in their lines, put them on their numbers, and use the exit gate. When the pool deck was vacated, a quick check of the equipment was made and needed repairs effected before the next group was admitted.

The shifts were run off as quickly as possible throughout both afternoons, with a capacity crowd every time, despite threatening skies and a chilling wind. Although the fish bit steadily, they didn't bite well enough to deplete the supply. Only about seventy of the estimated four hundred trout and twenty-five catfish were landed so we decided to repeat the event on the following weekend. Most of the expenses were met by the first weekend's receipts, and



*A happy catch! If you can't take the child to the fishing hole, bring the fishing hole to the child—even if you have to convert a pool into a trout stream.*

admission prices were reduced from \$1.00 to \$.25 for adults and from \$.25 to \$.10 for children.

Adult fishing under the lights was tried on Friday, but attendance was poor. Saturday and Sunday afternoon sessions were again up to capacity, though, and the trout were so cooperative that everybody had an exciting time.

The Arlington Heights event almost broke even financially but considering the public's enjoyment and enthusiasm we would have been glad to subsidize

it considerably. The following is our financial report:

INCOME	
48 adults @ \$1.00	\$ 48.00
797 children @ \$.25	199.25
110 adults @ \$.25	27.50
896 children @ \$.10	89.60
1851 total	\$364.35

EXPENDITURES	
10 lbs. sample trout @ \$1.15 lb.	\$ 11.50
200 lbs. trout @ \$1.35 lb.	270.00
25 lbs. catfish @ \$1.00 lb.	25.00
100 cane poles	15.00
tackle	20.00
cashier's wages @ \$1.20 hr.	25.00
	\$366.50

**A**NOTHER RECREATION ORGANIZATION might be able to cut expenses considerably by obtaining free fish from a state hatchery or by having supporters catch and collect fish over a period of time. For such a purpose game wardens might even permit netting, trapping, or some other method of obtaining fish.

To save money fishermen could be required to furnish their own equipment. With this arrangement it might be worthwhile to let a local store sell tackle on the pool premises. If your pool is filled for a fishing event, be sure it is done well in advance, so chemical additives can dissipate. Even the small amount of chlorine used in most city water is deadly to trout. The practice of stocking a few experimental fish beforehand is highly recommended.

Oxygen in the water is not a problem if the wind hits the surface enough to ripple it. The hatchery manager said our five hundred thousand-gallon pool would easily sustain one thousand pounds of fish or more. Water can be aerated, however, by shooting it into the air or spilling it from a height with a pump. Fish kept a few weeks or less don't have to be fed; if feeding is desired they will eat commercially made trout pellets, ground meat, or crumbled bread.

A pool fishing event offers several incentives which make it a desirable feature for recreation programs. It is an off-season use of an expensive facility usually unused three-quarters of the year. Also, it attracts many people who have no interest in athletics, music, drama, or other activities normally included in a public recreation program. These people pay taxes too, and often represent the opposition to recreation expenditures. #

# STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

—Elvira Delany

**CALIFORNIA.** The Gold Rush created the town of *Columbia* and when the rush was over the town was left asleep in the sun, dreaming of its heyday. Today, a new boom has hit the colorful old community, now part of California's Columbia Historic State Park, and a big rush is on to restore the glory of its yesteryears. Many organizations have pitched in to help the state Division of Beaches and Parks in the restoration job.

Today, Columbia, a few miles from Sonora, boasts a period restaurant, open every day of the week during summer (closed Mondays, otherwise) serving a regular menu as well as red-eye gravy and other "delicacies" of a booming 1860's mining town. The waitresses are in calico, and there is an open marble sink immediately inside the entrance in which to wash your hands (and face, if you want).

The old red schoolhouse up on the hill is open, at least on weekends. Because of budget restrictions imposed by the State Department of Finance, the park won't be able to keep open all the buildings which are fast being completed. The schoolhouse has old iron desks, lunch pails, and is just as it was when it opened its doors on November 6, 1860. Of \$60,000 going into restoration, \$52,000 was contributed through the California Teachers' Association by students (it cost \$4,898 to build in 1860).

Then, of course, there are the old favorites like the museum, the theater, and the fire department. The last, incidentally, will also be housed in restored quarters this year.



Drugstore of the 1860's in Columbia State Park restoration.

Tuolumne Engine Company #1 is being refurbished by the Columbia Volunteer Fire Department.

Soon to be under construction is an old printing and newspaper office, to be developed through cooperation of the California Newspaper Publishers Association. And now under restoration are the Magendi, Boehner, and Solari buildings. The former will be the postoffice, the second will be the grocery store (to be set up in period style, as will be the postoffice), and the third will house temporarily the Native Sons of the Golden West while their quarters are under restoration.

And so it goes in the old town.

- The state Wildlife Conservation Board's new \$32,300 Heeser Drive access project on the Mendocino coast opens a mile-and-a-half of ocean shoreline for abalone picking, rockfishing, and other recreation uses. Facilities include an access road, parking areas, and a system of walkways to the beach. The facilities will be turned over to Mendocino County for operation and maintenance.
- The state Department of Fish and Game will construct a three-lane concrete boat-launching ramp on the southern shore of Salton Sea. To cost \$80,000, the project will provide boating access to fishing and hunting areas. The necessary funds have been allocated from the state's Wildlife Restoration Fund. Development will include a turning basin, an access channel, two protecting jetties, two miles of access road, ten thousand feet of parking area, and sanitary facilities.

**ILLINOIS.** The *Chicago Park District*, in conjunction with the Montgomery Ward estate, is planning a new music court and amphitheater in Grant Park. The estate will contribute \$1,500,000 to the project, with the park district contributing the remainder of the estimated \$3,000,000. The new facility will be located to the north of the existing bandshell which was built in the early 1930's and is a frame structure, originally erected as a temporary structure and badly in need of repairs. Some of the features of the new music court include:

*Location:* Butler Field which lies between Monroe Street and Jackson Boulevard and Columbus and Lake Shore Drive. This site measures 818 feet north and south and 784 feet east and west, and is contiguous to extensive parking facilities of the Monroe Street Parking Lot. Preliminary plans call for it to be oriented with the stage on the east side of the site and the audience facing east.

*General Character of the Structure:* The stage structure will be erected below the grade of Lake Shore Drive. The uppermost limits of the stage structure will be approximately forty-three feet over the pavement elevation of Lake Shore Drive. The stage floor level will be approximately seven feet below the surface of this drive. The amphitheater floor, beginning at the orchestra pit, will be approximately sixty-two feet above the level. The width of the shell-shaped amphitheater at its widest part will be five hundred feet, and will seat approximately 22,800 people.

*The Stage:* Tentatively, the stage is designed as a huge semi-circle, 170 feet in diameter, with the curvature facing the



Table model of Chicago's music court and amphitheater.

audience. The radius of the stage will be approximately eighty-five feet. It is planned that only from forty to sixty feet of this depth will be used for performances. The proscenium width will be eighty-six feet, the height thirty-five feet. The total stage area, which includes service space, will be 11,350 square feet. The anticipated performance area is now figured at 3,326 square feet.

*Audience Accommodation:* A feature of the new design calls for ramps and concourses to lead the audience into the seating area from Columbus Drive. Beneath the ramps and concourses there will be comfort stations and other service facilities.

**NEW JERSEY.** *Vineland* is seeking state or federal funds to help develop the 51.2-acre park site acquired last year for one dollar from the estate of Frank H. Stewart. Under the terms of the will, the Woodbury Trust Company as trustee was instructed to buy and donate to municipalities in five southern New Jersey counties lands with a flowing water course or bounded by water for the purpose of public parks or recreation areas. Vineland's Ellis Pond site was purchased from the owners for \$18,000 by the bank and turned over to the city for one dollar. However, the will also stipulates that ". . . in the event any municipality accepting the gift of lands shall fail or neglect to provide care and maintenance of said lands and that such failure or neglect shall continue for a period of five years, the lands shall revert to my trustees."

• A new deicing system in *Ocean Beach* is solving protecting the marina from ice damage. Repair of lifted pilings in the three-hundred-slip marina had been costing \$1,500 per season. The deicing system keeps the surface water free of ice because water along the bottom is warmer and is brought to the surface by air bubbles emanating from pipes installed on the bottom of the marina area. The currents of warmer water induced by the bubbling action warm the surface water and prevent ice from forming. This system has some flexibility in that areas can be deiced independ-

ently of one another. Plastic pipe is used and is laid at depths varying from five to eighteen feet.

• The state will swap seven hundred acres of wasteland for four thousand acres of recreation land and water supply facilities. The other party in this exchange is the New Jersey Power and Light Company, which will use the seven hundred acres of virtually inaccessible wasteland in the Kittatinny Mountains in Warren County in developing high-level reservoirs. The state will receive 158 acres in Pahaquarry Township, 76 acres in Knowlton Township, including Columbia Lake, and \$250,000 worth of additional land to be selected. The state will also be able to use 715 acres, deeded to the power company, for a park.

**OHIO.** A Corps of Engineers Lock Improvement program along 981 miles of the Ohio River will create a chain of lakes which will provide excellent boating opportunities. The lakes, actually great pools created by the new locks, will average fifty miles in length, some exceeding one hundred miles. There will be special mooring facilities for pleasure boaters. The program is scheduled for completion by 1965.

**OREGON.** It took nearly half a century but *Tillamook* finally gained title from the federal government to a plot of ground at the north edge of the city. The site fronts on the Hoquartan Slough and its development will make it possible to launch boats literally in the heart of the city.

**TENNESSEE.** The new Salvation Army Recreation Center in *Chattanooga* is considered the finest SA recreation center in the East. The building cost \$204,000; the land is valued at \$71,000. The funds were received from several anonymous donors. Other funds have been donated for a standard-size L-shaped swimming pool to cost approximately \$60,000. The center includes the usual club and game rooms plus a gymnasium and the SA plans to develop the somewhat limited playground area in the near future.

**VIRGINIA.** The state Game Commission is building a 218-acre lake in Fairfax County. Land for this project was obtained and deeded to the commission by the Fairfax County Park Authority, some of it having been purchased and some donated. Fish biologists plan to stock the new lake with bass and bluegills and open the lake to the public in the summer of 1962. It is estimated that the lake will support twenty thousand to thirty thousand fishing trips per season with an annual harvest of about the same number of pounds of fish. The lake will be fertilized in order to produce more fish of catchable size.

**WASHINGTON.** In *Spokane* many service clubs have adopted park facilities as service projects. The Manito Lions Club is constructing the tennis courts in Hamblen Park. Last summer Boy Scouts of the neighborhood had a cleanup day for the unimproved portion of the park. The Hamblen School PTG has given the park a service building. In Manito Park the Rotary Club has donated a picnic shelter building.



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## Homebound Holiday

*Continued from Page 457*

rosis, who had been bedbound prior to the project and who only vocalized with incoherent mumbling, began to speak clearly this week. The amazed staff realized that she always could speak but did not because of her self-consciousness regarding her physical appearance and palsied movements. Here, in this serene atmosphere with friends and family, she finally relaxed and felt that she belonged.

One of the women had never been on a vacation in the country before. During the first year of the project she had visited the center weekly, but had sat quietly in the background seemingly enjoying her role. At the farm, she became the life of the party, with humor and active participation in the group's communal activities.

**A**NOTHER PATIENT, with a series of neurological involvements which included brain surgery, loss of a cervical disc, a stroke, and the loss of her hair, was extremely timid, walked with a halting gait and was extremely fearful of making such a trip. As a result of the vacation trip away from home she has a new confidence in her ability which will help her in her quest for a more normal social life.

The oldster of the group, eighty-two years of age, prepared one of her store of famous recipes, took daily walks with a cane, and contributed to the entire group's pleasure. A young lady with a very severe case of arthritis who walked with much difficulty and who was in constant pain was always cheerful and a leader in planning for the group. She, a former teacher with an M.A. degree, asked the project director whether the cost of the trip made it worthwhile. His reply, was, "Can you measure the effect of this week upon the human beings involved in terms of cost? In my opinion, moneywise, it was very inexpensive. This type of program can save the government large amounts of money by keeping many of these people out of hospitals, welfare institutions, and nursing homes."

Actually, there were many problems

involved. Some patients needed assistance in getting out of bed, in standing from a seated position, in petty arguments, and in costs involved. Perhaps some day permanent centers and vacation farms for the homebound will become a reality.

But measuring the results in terms of resocialization of the handicapped, the vacation trip was most revealing and remarkably worthwhile. Ask the nine adults involved—they drove off with tears streaming down their faces. #

## Quick-Change Artist

*Continued from Page 473*

The piping runs above the Styrofoam, and is topped by a three-fourth inch layer of concrete.

The \$6,000,000 arena utilizes four packaged water-chilling plants, two of which are able to chill either brine or water. The air-distribution system was designed to service the arena floor, the concourse, and the seating area, independently of one another. When the arena floor is in use, there is minimum usage of the seating area and concourse. Conversely, there is minimum usage of the other areas when the seating areas are in use.

**A**S FAR AS rapid conversions are concerned, the arena's versatility is most important during the winter, when ice hockey and basketball seasons are under way simultaneously. It hasn't happened yet, but it is conceivable that the time will come when ice hockey will be played there one night, basketball the next, and ice hockey again the third night. It would be possible to freeze, defrost, and freeze again for each event, but the arena management actually foresees a simpler solution than that.

"In such a case," Mrs. Mahr explains, "we would simply cover the ice rink with a floor for the basketball game, and then take it off again for the second hockey game. We're confident that the basketball players would have no reason to realize that they would actually be dribbling and throwing the ball over an expanse of ice." #



## RECREATION DIGEST

*How is church recreation leadership  
provided and a dynamic church program developed?*

# CHURCH RECREATION LEADERSHIP

THE CHURCH IS BUILT on the knowledge, interest, and action of the church member in cooperation with other church members. The church cannot move very far in any interest area until the membership accepts the idea or plan. Recreation can become a dynamic part of the church when church members become aware of the need and place of recreation in Christian living.

The church recreation program, if integrated properly, takes its place along with the regular church programs such as the religious education program, the service program, the preaching program, the mission program, the music program, and the stewardship program. Recreation is no less important than these; in fact, recreation complements these efforts, helping to make each one more meaningful and successful. Leaders in each of the programs will find recreation a useful tool in reaching their goals. The role of recreation in enriching human life, in attracting new members, in developing and deepening fellowship, in maintaining good morale, in complementing the whole program

of the church, needs to be recognized by each church member. He needs to know the values of recreation as they affect his children, his family, and his church, as well as himself.

The awakened, responsible church member may ask himself these questions about the church recreation program:

- Does it reach everybody in the church: children, youth, adults?
- Are certain racial, economic, and ethnic groups being neglected?
- Are there enough recreation leaders and are they well trained?
- Does the church have the needed recreation facilities?
- Is the program financed as a part of the church budget?
- Do the standards of the recreation program coincide with the best interests of the church?

The regular church member serves on boards and committees as a group officer and in these roles helps to establish policies for the church recreation program. Of course, he can help support recreation through donations and regular church giving. And finally, he can actively participate in the program, making the most of the activities especially

*Excerpted with permission from Recreation and the Local Church, Frances Clemens, Robert Tully, and Edward Crill, Editors. Brethren Publishing House, Elgin, Illinois.*

designed to serve him. In brief, here are the responsibilities of every church member in the recreation program:

1. Every church member should come to understand the purpose, place, and values of recreation in the lives of the members and the importance and place of recreation within the church.

2. Every church member should discover what is available in his church and community toward meeting the recreation needs of all of the people of the community—not only the members of the church.

3. Every church member should evaluate in his own mind the adequacy of his own church's recreation resources of leadership, facilities, and program. This is to be determined in the light of local needs and conditions.

4. Every church member should plan to give time, energy, and money to the support of church recreation. Enthusiastic leadership is needed not only in local churches but also on district, regional, and national programs. Standards of performance should be held high.

**C**ERTAINLY the major responsibility for guiding and developing church recreation rests with the general board of the local church. This board may select special committees to help establish the policies and to carry out the training of leadership. The most effective board member is one who takes the time to learn what church-centered recreation means in the lives of people, how it strengthens individual life and the life of the church, how it develops morale and solidarity, and how it gives the church fellowship drawing power. He also should learn what is needed in the way of leadership and facilities to give the church and its community adequate recreation service.

The interests and concerns of the board members must be directed toward the total needs of the total church. Recreation should never assume the major role but it should also never be neglected. Only as the total needs are continually and systematically appraised is the board member able to act intelligently. His criterion is always that which is the best for the total needs of the church and the community which it serves.

**T**HE CHURCH-SCHOOL TEACHER, with his knowledge of how students—children or adults—grow and develop, has specific responsibilities for some phase of church recreation.

1. Recreation experiences should be an integral part of the religious education program for all ages, and particularly children and youth.

2. Many activities should provide learning experiences and at the same time develop recreation skills. Handcrafts may help in teaching Biblical facts and Christian attitudes and at the same time develop manual skills and appreciation for beauty.

3. The teacher can easily encourage or use recreation skills to help those students who may need adjustments in their social relationships.

4. The role of the teacher in recreation leadership need

not be confined to the church-school room. He can lead and serve at class socials and other church functions.

**T**HE MINISTER is concerned with the spiritual and moral growth of persons through their work and leisure. The recreation leader is concerned with personality development through wholesome and satisfying use of leisure time. Both are working to achieve abundant, fruitful, and joyous living for all people.

It is a recognized fact that the high standards of the church and religion are either practiced or ignored during free time. So the minister needs to know what kinds of recreation are available to church members, where they find it, and what opportunities can be provided to help them find decent recreation and a wholesome living in the community.

The minister can be a supporter of church and community recreation projects that meet the standards of the church. He can substitute positive action for negative reactions by becoming a rallying point for those who desire wholesome recreation. Degrading free-time outlets and wholesome recreation are in constant competition for time, money, and energy. The minister is in a unique position to make his influence felt, to help what is good and oppose the bad. More often the decreative, unwholesome activity is best controlled by offering something more attractive and valuable. Under the guidance and support of the minister, the church recreation leader can do something positive for the church and the community.

Finally, the minister can often urge others to combine recreation with the education, worship, and service programs of the church. Social activities help build fellowship; family nights strengthen families; arts and crafts enrich education and appreciation. Recreation facilities and activities should become integral parts of the minister's concern for the church program.

In brief review, the minister's responsibilities for recreation might lie in the following areas:

1. To become aware of the recreation needs, interests, and opportunities of his church members, as individuals and as Christian groups.

2. To lend his support, in and out of the pulpit, at board meetings, in committee meetings, to help secure adequate and wholesome recreation facilities and leadership for the people of the church and the community.

3. To praise quickly those recreation conditions that strengthen family life and the general social life of the community and to condemn quickly those activities which disintegrate personal character, family life, or social organization.

4. To encourage and help plan for recreation and social experiences within the entire church program. #

Recreation's purpose is not to kill time but rather to make time live; not to help the individual serve time but to make time serve him; not to encourage people to hide from themselves but to help them find themselves.—

G. OTT ROMNEY.

# “BEHAVIORISM” for the ACTOR

Van H. Cartmell



THE FOLLOWING code for actors has proved valuable in the regular work of the Amateur Comedy Club, New York City, one of the oldest amateur dramatic organizations in the country. It might well be posted on the call-board of every little-theater group in the United States. It suggests a pleasant way of saying very important things, and was compiled by Henry C. Smith, Christopher La Farge, and Philip Kobbe of the ACC.

(1) You Mr. Actor, are cast for a part. First, write down all the dates of rehearsals and what *time* they start. See that you arrive early enough to remove your hat and coat, get rid of rubbers and miscellaneous gossip, and be ready to rehearse at the appointed time. Being *on time* is courteous.

(2) You take direction from the director *only*. You take all other information from the production manager. *Don't argue!* If a coach sees that what he gave you was wrong, he will gladly change it all by himself. Watch others being rehearsed and you will learn much. Be ready for your entrance cues. If you like entertaining girls with parlor tricks, do it in a parlor.

(3) Always be on the job. If some actor in a large part suddenly drops out, you will probably be given the part. Diligence is a virtue and virtue is always rewarded.

(4) Take nice care of your sides. Hand them in to the production manager when you are finished.

(5) Find where you are to get your *costume*. Go early. Tell the production manager what your rig is going to cost. *Take care of it*—it is worth money.

(6) Get a hanger and brush if necessary. Keep the box the costume came in. Keep the string. Have it in your dressing room so that when the play is finished you can pack the costume properly and return it to the costumer or place it with the other costumes.

(7) Treat your wigs with respect. Unless you enjoy paying

*This material is taken with permission from The Amateur Theater, published recently by D. Van Nostrand Company, Princeton, New Jersey. MR. CARTMELL, director of special projects for Hearst Magazines, New York City, has directed many amateur groups. He has written plays, has compiled anthologies of plays (with Bennett Cerf), is author of three books on Shakespeare, and has been a member of the Amateur Comedy Club of New York City for forty-three years.*

for lost wigs, find out to whom to return yours, or return it to the wigmaker. If you are going to make yourself up, see that the makeup box contains what you need. If it does not, speak to the production manager and tell him what you want. Unless invited to do so, do not use other people's makeup.

(8) You are responsible for all properties which you *carry* on stage. If you buy any props, give the receipt to the production manager, so that he can repay you. *Don't wait until weeks after the show is over to try to collect money.*

(9) Keep a list of props used in each act and fasten it to your makeup mirror. Look at it each and every time before you go on stage. If you carry a prop *off stage*, give it back promptly to “props” before you go to your dressing room.

(10) Bring soap, towels, and a drinking glass if you are naturally thirsty. *Don't borrow* (particularly without permission). The borrowee may have urgent need for that which you have filched.

(11) On the first performance night, look at the posted list for dressing-room assignment. Every night, when leaving, throw all truck into the hall. Leave your dressing room clean. Cover up your makeup. Act as a gentleman should when he is visiting.

(12) Be in the theatre on time. Do not interfere with the makeup time of others.

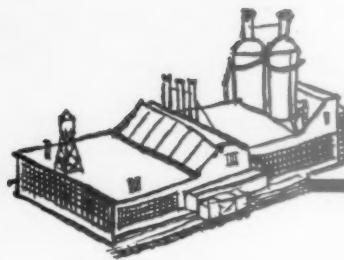
(13) Behave off stage as you would have others behave when you are on. *Be quiet.* Try to help the show—keep out of the stagehands' way. DON'T touch anything in the prop room, eat property sandwiches, bring strangers backstage, upset other actors with free advice, tell them the scenery is lousy—let them guess, grouse until the show is over, be temperamental. You are neither Mansfield nor Bernhardt. Plays are supposed to give pleasure, at least to the players.

(14) Don't go out front in costume. There are better ways of retaining your amateur standing.

(15) Wash your hands before you go on. *Don't* lose your things, make others wait on you, eat onions, chew spearmint, or drink C2H5OH, so that it is unpleasant to act opposite you. Flowers are not passed over the footlights.

(16) Don't smoke on the stage level; smoke is visible to the audience. Smoking is dangerous. Into the alley if you must smoke! Report each night to the stage manager, as soon as you reach the theatre.

(17) Each night, when leaving, kiss the prompter good-night. #



## MARKET NEWS

*For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.*

• Looking for unburied treasures? A leading New York City display house is overflowing with materials for stage scenery, crafts projects, seasonal displays, party decors, pageants, or even new touches for your center or office. The company offers free booklet by Toni Hughes, *Fun with Tissue Paper*, along with samples of tissue paper available in sparkling jewel-tone colors, as well as leaflets on the myriad display items manufactured. Need Christmas decorations? Here are artificial trees, ornaments, spunglass angels. Scenery and props? Here are Spanish scroll doorway cutouts in cardboard; heraldic felt on felt panels; finials, ropings, and tassels in rich gold tones; fish netting; and on and on. Need props for Victorian setting or for a Roaring Twenties drama? You'll be amazed at the range and originality available here. For your costumes there are baubles, sequin shapes, jewel ornaments, chains. For booklet, samples, and listing of standard line of accessories, circle #100.



• A new art medium with surgical origins has entered the field. Paris-craft is a high-strength surgical gauze to which has been applied a thin coating of plaster of Paris. When dry, it can be filed, drilled, or sanded without chipping. When wet, the material can be used like papier-mâché over a chicken-wire base; can be draped for unusually realistic costume effects; can be used for making puppets over balloons (deflating the balloons later); is wonderful for props and scenery, and

as a texturing device for either paintings or theatrical flats. It dries quickly, comes in individual rolls five inches wide. For full information, circle #101.

• Let the sun in. Glass curtain wall system solves problems of insulation and adequate daylighting for recreation and youth centers, senior citizen facilities, and other buildings. Colorful prefabricated panels have hollow glass tiles two inches thick which have prism system for filtering sunlight; have high insulation value; light-transmitting glass filters out glare. Units include panels in white, yellow, and green; ceramic color-accent panels in eight colors; transparent glass panels; accent and spandrel panels; and windows. Special panels may be ordered. For information on these panels, used successfully in recreation buildings, circle #102.

• A completely self-contained, two hundred-gallon fire-fighting unit that can be loaded onto a small truck or trailer is ideal fire protection to facilities in inaccessible areas. Camps, conservation and forestry areas, picnic sites, etcetera, can use this unit well. "Fire Master" Slip-On Pumper

contains a two hundred-gallon water tank with corrosion-resistant coating, a Hale model FZZ gasoline-powered pump, a five hose reel with fifty yards of hose, and a combination spray-fog nozzle. Can project an eighty-five-foot stream at one hundred pounds pressure, giving eleven minutes continuous operation. Auxiliary suction port permits pumping from ponds, wells, streams, etcetera to supply over one hundred gallons per minute at seventy-five pounds pressure to two 1½-inch hoses from auxiliary discharge lines. For further information, circle #103.

• Candles burn bright with no fire hazard. For musicales, dramatic productions, candlelight services, white plastic candles with prism-cut plastic translucent flame operate on same principle as flashlights. Complete with batteries and color filters in eight or twelve inch sizes. Red, blue, green, or yellow colored light. For further information, circle #104.

• It goes where you go—on the green and in between. New golf cart has square steel tubing, adjustable all-position handle, fulcrum balance, ball-bearing wheels, green hammer-tone finish, leather straps. Weighs about ten pounds. For further information, circle #105.

• A new thumbtack dispenser and inserter makes injuries from tack points passé. Excellent for displays and all manner of decorating and program purposes. Thum-Tacker fits into palm of hand, comes loaded with tacks, eliminates possibility of tacks falling to floor. Can be used to remove and store tacks also. For further information, circle #106.

• Don't miss the "Showboat"! Display lettering firm offers styles created by top designers, including the *Showboat*, to



dress up your bulletin directory, and sign boards, posters, doors, desk signs, displays, charts, and chalkboards. Many styles available in a wide size range come in three types: *pinbak*, for thumbtack application; *sanbak* for gluing; and *trak* with a lug base to stand upright in track moldings. For stunning booklet on these invaluable aids, circle #107.

• Forest, park, and recreation personnel who take to the open road can well use a car desk for reports. Families can use it for their backseat small fry as a card table, picnic table, or play table. Measures 12"-by-20", adjustable both horizontally or vertically to fit writing habits. No tools required to install. Comes in masonite or plastic surface. For further information, circle #108.

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### Change of Address

If you are planning to move, notify us at least thirty days before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect, if possible, in order to receive your magazine without interruption. Send both your old and new addresses by letter, card or post office form 22S to: Subscription Department, RECREATION Magazine, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

# TRADE MART

## FREE AIDS

Here are resources—catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on—to help the recreation leader. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

### ARTS AND CRAFTS

**PAPERBAG PUPPETS** are simple and inexpensive. Ten-minute film shows how to make them. Available in either color or black and white. For listing of this and other films, including a music film featuring the National Music Camp and one on little-known birds in their natural habitat, circle #120.

**WOODEN ACCESSORIES** to paint or carve. Hinged box, letter holder, bookend, salt and pepper shakers, bolt blocks, trinket box. American Indian and Pennsylvania Dutch designs—over fifty of them—with color suggestions and other information also included in this arts and crafts catalog. Raffia craft, mosaics, clay and other supplies. For copy, circle #121.

**SAMPLES** of silk, wool, and cotton threads for weavers. Marvelous textures and mouthwatering colors in tussah silk (nubbies and slubs) and imported wool. Circle #122.

**DON'T THROW IT AWAY.** Scrap wire makes animals, paperbags become masks. Film, *Art from Scrap*, shows children using ingenuity and imagination to create interesting scrap-sterpieces. For further information, circle #123.

**SPECIAL GIFTS FOR SPECIAL PEOPLE** on special occasions. Projects with a secret ingredient: imagination. Bazaar and party prizes, holiday handcrafts, small fry specials. All projects are useful and more and more attractive as imagination grows and grows. Wonderful for days when the sun doesn't shine, for handicapped programs, for senior citizens, women's clubs, holiday times. For booklet on easy-to-make gifts for the small budget, circle #124.

**IF YOU'RE SHUTTLING ALONG** getting nowhere with your weft and warp, it's time for some background reading. West Coast book service offers many helpful books. For catalogued list, circle #125.

**NEW TRACKS IN INDIAN LORE** can open interesting program trails. Tips on kits and crafts and dances a la redskin. For pamphlet, circle #126.

### EQUIPMENT

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**MEET MR. TOAD** of *The Wind and The Willows*. Jessica Tandy and Hume Cronyn recount the tale. Other recorded books include *The Jabberwocky*; *The Elephant's Child*, and selections from *The Hunting of the Snark*. *Dogwood Soup*, a collection of folk songs, is another selection. For leaflet, circle #136.

**COME TO THE SQUARE DANCE JUBILEE**. Recordings of instrumental hoedowns, instrumental singing calls, round dances, square dances with calls. For a partner-swinging time, dance on down and circle #137.

**ANYONE CAN DANCE ALL NIGHT** with educational records on tap, ballet, ballroom, jazz, and song and dance. Excellent for musical and variety show rehearsals. For leaflet, circle #138.

**FOLKSONG PANORAMA**. Actor-singer Theo Bikel and versatile Oscar Brand are among excellent singers included. For catalog of offbeat and traditional songs, circle #139.

#### SCIENCE AND NATURE

**TOOLS OF THE TRADE** for your nature and science programs: Atlases, space kit, star finder, map of mankind, weather kit, antique maps, plants and animals, sports atlas and others. For catalog, circle #140.

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**YOUR NATURE CLUBS WILL BE ABUZZ** about the dances of the bees with a bee colony close by to study. Shut-ins, too, benefit from observing the bees in their honeymaking, busy buzzing metropolis. For booklet about the language of the bees, bee colonies, and hobby hive, circle #144.

**GROW YOUR OWN CHRISTMAS TREES** for permanent planting or cutting. Pamphlet describes evergreens, lists prices. Transplants from this nursery are guaranteed to live. For booklet, circle #146.

#### SPORTS

**"LOOP" MOVIES** which run continuously until stopped show slow-motion sports skills—basketball, tennis, baseball, golf, swimming, diving, football, trampoline, track, cheerleading. Available from leading sport-supply house. For information, circle #147.

**FIVE WALL CHARTS ON TRAMPOLINING** cover A to Z—from fundamentals to complicated routines for skilled performers. Set includes "spotting techniques" for trampoline. Each chart is 17"-by-22", has simple explanations, clear illustrations. For set of charts, circle #148.

#### LOW-COST AIDS

*Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).*

**TWO NEW MAPS**, one of the United States and one of the world, 25"-by-36" each, are printed in ten or more colors. The U.S. map contains mountain ranges, major bodies of water, time zones, major cities, state capitals, and national parks. It is executed in conic projection. Both are available from Ottenheimer Publishers, 4805 Nelson Avenue, Baltimore 15, Maryland, for \$2.25 each.

**A STUDENT MANUAL**, *Skin and Scuba Diving*, details the history of the sport, basic requirements, and equipment by way of excellent photographs, sketches and text, to show you how. Available from the Athletic Institute, Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, for \$5.00.

**A BOOKLET ON FAMILY CAMPING**, *Try Camping This Summer*, explains the why, where, and how. Includes details on what campgrounds are like, lowdown on tents, campers' etiquette, cost of camping, etcetera. Available for \$2.25 from Pamphlet Distributing Company, 391 East 149th Street, New York 55.

**CARTOON BOOKLET**, *Help Keep Our Land Beautiful*, depicts what one family learned during a summer tour about the problem of soil conservation. Single copies of the sixteen-page, four-color booklet are \$2.20 from the Soil Conservation Society of America, 333 Fifth Avenue, Des Moines 14, Iowa (quantity rates available on request).

**MEMBERSHIP** in the National Council of Junior Outdoorsmen is open to children six to nineteen years of age. The council supplies free gifts, among them a lovely, color-illustrated booklet on fish, to every member who joins. The council's chief concern is conservation and promoting a knowledge of nature. Membership is \$1.00. For further information write to the National Council of Junior Outdoorsmen, Laceyville, Pennsylvania.

**WEEKENDS** can offer unexpected vacation fun. A sixteen-page booklet, *50 Extra Vacations a Year*, tells how to plan something different—explore a cave, attend a dogshow, have a winter cookout, stargaze a bit, ride the strawhat trail. Available for \$2.25 from Employee Relations, Inc., 19 West 34th Street, New York City 1.

**REPORT ON PUBLIC YOUTH WORKCAMPS** is available for \$5.00 from the National Social Welfare Assembly, 345 East 46th Street, New York City 17. It contains a report of work-groups on work camps to provide treatment and rehabilitation for youth in trouble, work camps to provide work opportunities, training, and counseling for unemployed youth and youth unprepared for employment. A chapter of leisure-time-recreation is included.

**A FILM BIBLIOGRAPHY** of *Selected Films for Program Planning in Mental Health Education* includes descriptions of seventy-eight films covering community problems related to mental health, recreation, education, etcetera. Available for \$7.50 from Education Department, Manhattan Society for Mental Health, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36.

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#### MUSIC IS RECREATION

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## Critique on Recreation

Continued from Page 461

more freedoms, and freedom of choice is basic. Change is one of the constants of our society and applies directly to present developments in recreation. With the changes in science, transportation, and economics, society has independently developed a selection of recreation pursuits while organized recreation has continued to build upon foundations conceived in the '30's.

**R**ECREATION HAS BECOME much more than an organized movement; it is a way of life for every American based upon newly earned economic freedom. Individuals want to travel "Recreation First Class" and are willing to spend extra for the privileges which include freedom *from* organization and regulation; personal choice in activity, and privacy in a group of their own selection. American society has had the ability to adapt itself to new situations as they arise. It has not been bound by tradition nor has it been afraid to try new methods in achieving goals. It is not only important to wonder why the recreation dollar is being spent, but it is also important to know how it is being spent. The professional in recreation is going to have to adjust to a new philosophy of recreation in order to gain voice as well as status in this new era. Goals do not have to change, but methods can be altered.

Commercial cousins of professional recreation continue to attract more of the American public annually and extract from it in a most painless manner forty billion dollars. The tail is wagging the dog. The challenge to professional recreation is obvious. #

**SOMETHING FREE** for you! Don't miss Page 483, in color, with its Trade Mart listings, telling how to get free materials.

## Dynamics of Programming

Continued from Page 456

the only meaningful reference group a person has today is his peers.

**A**NOTHER DIMENSION of this problem relates to the impact upon personality because such grouping tends to sever the thread of historical continuity between the generations. A Levittown makes no provision for uncles, aunts, grandfathers, and grandmothers. This contact with the generations is shortened and in many instances severed. Family, in the larger sense, is weakened. Hence the controls are those of the peers, rather than of family tradition.

Dynamic programming faces no more serious issue than this of grouping in its many ramifications. Sensitivity to the trends, and intelligence in dealing with them may be one of the major tasks facing those whose job in the years ahead is that of assisting America use this growing amount of leisure time to achieve more fulfilled lives. #

## Low-Cost Life Insurance for Recreation Employees

THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION has developed a very attractive low-rate term life insurance plan for recreation personnel (including secretarial, maintenance and custodial workers employed in recreation) who fulfill the following basic requirements:

- Are employed full time in recreation
- Are Service Associate members of NRA
- Are below the age of 66

An applicant can apply for as much as \$40,000, with \$5,000 as the minimum. A medical examination will normally not be required if the applicant is under 46 and is applying for no more than \$10,000. Policies are renewable to age 70. Should the insured leave the recreation field, he has the right to convert to a permanent plan without a physical examination.

The initial reaction in the field has been extremely promising, especially in municipalities where group life insurance is either not available to recreation employees, or, if it is, the coverage is limited to \$1000-\$5000. The plan is particularly attractive to the many young people who in increasing numbers each year are making recreation their profession.

AGE NEAREST BIRTHDAY AT BEGINNING OF POLICY YEAR	SEMI-ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR \$5,000 OF INSURANCE
20-24	\$ 6.40
25-29	7.70
30-34	9.70
35-39	12.75
40-44	17.45
50-54	24.60
55-59	35.50
60-64	77.40
65-69	115.55

Premiums for additional amounts are proportional and renewable premiums are based on the attained age of the insured at each date of renewal. For example, an insured aged 36 pays \$12.75 semi-annually for \$5,000 of insurance until the policy anniversary nearest his fortieth birthday. Then his premiums increase to \$17.45 semi-annually for the next five years. Every five years thereafter his premiums increase in accordance with the above table until age 70.

Brochures and applications are available through your recreation agency or National Recreation Association Headquarters, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11. **REMEMBER THE DEADLINE IS DECEMBER 1st, SO YOU MUST ACT IMMEDIATELY.**

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# R FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Beatrice H. Hill

EXCITING INNOVATIONS are being made in the recreation services provided by sheltered workshops to their clients, the direct result of a recently completed study of sheltered workshops. The provocative recommendations made by the project team have aroused great interest in the field of comprehensive rehabilitation. The Sheltered Workshop Project, July 1959 to June 1961, was conducted by the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, under a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Its primary purpose was investigation of the recreation needs of sheltered workshop clients and formulation of practical recommendations for action to meet such needs.

Some needs of the 240 clients interviewed in twelve workshops include:

1. Education to develop an awareness of personal responsibility for meeting one's basic need for recreation and to develop recreation skills.

2. Education, information, and motivation to enhance the self-image so the client perceives himself as a potentially active participant in the social and recreation life of the community and to minimize atypical appearance and behavior so the client will be more readily acceptable to nonhandicapped persons in recreation settings and social situations.

3. Information to help clients find out about available community resources for free or inexpensive recreation and existing opportunities for learning and practicing recreation skills.

4. Recreation counseling to enable clients and their families to participate successfully in a variety of recreation activities.

5. Activity programming and leadership to encourage clients in exploration of possibilities for enjoying a variety of recreation experiences.

6. Assistance in obtaining free or inexpensive transportation to and from recreation settings and events.

7. Special programs and opportunities for clients whose disorders affect appearance or behavior to a degree

Mrs. Hill is executive director of Comeback, Inc. and consultant to the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

which precludes the possibility of acceptance by nonhandicapped persons in recreation settings or social situations.

BASED ON THE ABOVE findings, recommendations were made to sheltered workshop staffs which will also be useful to other vocational rehabilitation agencies, health and welfare institutions and agencies, public and voluntary recreation agencies, and others concerned with comprehensive rehabilitation of the chronically ill and handicapped.

So effective was the work of the project team that, of nine shops reporting on follow-up action taken, seven indicated inaugurating a more extensive range of activities. Where formerly most of the twelve shops visited provided from one to three yearly events, such as an annual dance, dinner, or picnic, or all three, and one or two offered weekly events, now they have been successful in working out many programs of interest.

After conducting a survey of the recreation needs of handicapped persons living in the county, a county recreation department not only decided to include the workshop clients in its program, but broadened its recreation activities to include the ill and handicapped on a county-wide basis. Several workshops make use of community resources to obtain such services as transportation for clients to and from recreation events, establishment of a swimming program for blind clients, and dissemination of information about recreation opportunities for handicapped persons. One shop persuaded a state health association to take responsibility for providing weekend activities for some clients. Another provided tickets for handicapped persons to attend local sports events. These inspiring moves will lay the groundwork for action in these and other communities.

\* The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has awarded Comeback, Inc. a grant to implement some of the recommendations made in the Sheltered Workshop Project report. Scranton, Pennsylvania, a medium-sized city, and Warren County, New Jersey, a rural county, have been selected as demonstration sites. John Gehan, formerly director of activity-therapy program for the Forest Park Foundation in Peoria, Illinois, is conducting the demonstration in Scranton and Mary Jane Cassidy in Warren County.

## Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 464

mark in Chehalis since the turn of the century, was rededicated with a reenactment of political rally "stumping" complete with band. A synchronized water ballet with colored lights and moving arc lights completed the big jamboree.

• The Grand Rapids, Michigan, Recreation Board sponsors after-school classes—over sixty weekly sessions—in various elementary schools throughout the city. Activities include arts and crafts, play, music, dramatics, dancing, and foreign language instruction, among others. Over fifteen hundred youngsters participated in the language sessions, which offer lessons in French, German, and Spanish.

• "I started by taking them out of that sordid neighborhood—showing them how other people could live," says a social worker on a New York tenement project where seventeen children were saved from gangs. The three-year project began by the Henry Street Settlement to help eighteen preadolescent boys resulted in many successes—only one boy got into trouble, neighborhood cohesion began, and the twenty-four tenement families now come to the social worker with their problems.

• The Riverhead, New York, Recreation Commission advises citizens: "If you don't see it, ask for it."

### PEOPLE IN THE NEWS



**Bret McGinnis**, formerly superintendent of recreation in Evansville, Indiana, was appointed Indiana's first State Recreation Director as of

September 1. Mr. McGinnis will work directly under the Governor's Advisory Committee on Recreation with offices in the State Board of Health. He is under civil service. James Peterson, formerly superintendent of recreation in Emporia, Kansas, will succeed Mr. McGinnis at Evansville.

• • •

**Dr. William E. Stirton**, vice-president of the University of Michigan and

director of its Dearborn Center, is the new chairman of the State Cultural Commission. He will lead a campaign to encourage cultural activities throughout the state and to make Michigan's achievements in cultural fields better known among her own people and the rest of the world. The commission has been in existence for several months. Its activities thus far have been chiefly background studies of the state's facilities and programs in art, music, literature, the dance, and other cultural activities.



**Jay M. Ver Lee**, superintendent of recreation in Oakland, California, was feted at a testimonial dinner in September. The event was held in recognition of the contributions of Mr. Ver Lee and his department to the city. Proceeds of the dinner, sponsored by the Oakland Junior Chamber of Commerce, will be donated to the recreation department's Camp Scholarship Fund.

• • •

In Long Beach, California, the first two **Walter L. Scott** recreation scholarships were given to **Anne Murdy** and **Katy Stone**. The scholarships were established in honor of the city's retired director of municipal and school recreation. Miss Murdy will major in recreation at Long Beach City College and Miss Stone, graduate of the University of California, has selected specialized study in the field of administration and supervision of recreation and will attend Long Beach State College where she previously obtained a master's degree.

• • •

Nine present and former Oakland, California, recreation department craft instructors are among the award winners in the first California Craftsmen's exhibit shown at the Oakland Art Museum. They included **William Underhill** (purchase award), **Stephen De Staebler**, **Elizabeth Irwin**, **Ragnhild Kingsbury**, **Wayne Taylor**, **Ted Bielefeld**, **Viola Frey**, all merit award winners; and **Jody Robbim** and **Kenneth Dierck**. Works by the



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merit award winners will be included in a fall exhibit by the American Craftsmen's Council at the Museum of Contemporary Crafts, New York City.

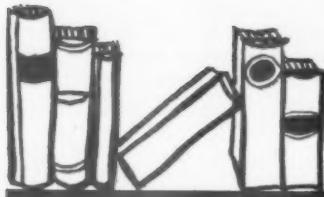
## Obituaries

• **WALTER WRIGHT**, head of Chicago's Forestry Service for nearly fifty years, died recently at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Wright became head of the Forestry Service in 1912, keeping this top position under various titles as the agency expanded. From 1927 to 1947 his bureau was known as the Bureau of Parks, Aviation and Recreation. In his three-hatted capacity he played a major role in the growth of Madison Airport. Until the merger of the city and park district governments in 1959, Mr. Wright also had responsibility for many city parks that the park district took over. He estimated the Forestry Service had planted 750,000 trees in Chicago.

• **WALTER I. KENNEY**, superintendent of the New Haven, Connecticut, Park Department, died recently at the age of fifty-nine. Mr. Kenney joined the park department in 1927 as a tractor driver, working his way through the ranks to the position of superintendent.

• **LEO CARRILLO**, a California state park commissioner, perhaps better known for his roles as a lovable bad man in the melodramatic movies, died recently of cancer at the age of eighty-one. Mr. Carrillo was a most active member of the State Parks Commission from 1942 until just before his death. He was particularly interested in restoring historic missions and was responsible for the Will Rogers estate becoming a state park. Mr. Carrillo left part of his estate to further help state parks. Mr. Carrillo's autobiography, *The California I Love*, has just been published by Prentice-Hall.

• **GEORGE C. HAMMER**, supervising specialist of training in the Oakland, California, Recreation Department, died this summer at the age of thirty-two. He had been with the Oakland department since 1950.



## NEW PUBLICATIONS

**Amateur Theatre**, Van H. Cartmell. D. Van Nostrand Company, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 220. \$3.50.\*

Here is a fine handbook for beginners and those who need brushing up in amateur dramatics, covered in an instructive yet witty manner. Mr. Cartmell fully understands the problems of amateur acting and succinctly yet amusingly underlines the pitfalls. It contains many useful items on all phases of production. Mr. Cartmell has included a delightful one-act farce of his own, *George*, designed to illustrate his points. A glossary of stage terms is included in the book which also contains two appendices. One is a pithy, illustrated list of do's and don'ts and the other, a practical listing of duties of a production manager.—*Harold H. Wilcox, assistant to the executive director, National Recreation Association.*

**Block and Silk Screen Printing**, G. Ahlberg and O. Janeryd. Sterling Publishing Company, 419 Park Avenue, South, New York 16. Pp. 91. \$3.95.

This book was originally designed by two Swedish craftsmen and was printed in Sweden. A number of printing techniques are covered, including block, potato, and silk-screen printing; other techniques such as batik and tie dye are briefly mentioned. Many of the features in this book are highly commendable—the spacious layout, the easy-to-read print, and the artistic illustrations. The sections on the history of block printing and on types of design should be quite helpful to students of textile printing.

However, in some instances, the materials and tools suggested seem outdated. Commercial textile paints have been on the American market for many years; yet this book suggests using oil paints or vegetable dyes for silk-screen printing. The same holds true for the tool with which the silk screen is cut. A sharp knife is suggested and leaves this reviewer wondering just what kind

\*Available from National Recreation Association, Recreation Book Center, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11.

is meant! Here again a commercial cutter especially designed to cut stencils has been available on the American market for many years. Since the book is appealing to the beginner, "the amateur of any age," the use of available simple-to-use paints and cutting tools might make satisfying results easier to achieve. And since students are always asking where to purchase supplies this type of information might have been helpful as well.—*Shirley Silbert, chairman, National Recreation Association Arts and Crafts Subcommittee.*

**Finger Play Approach to Dramatization**, Mary Jackson Ellis. T. S. Denison and Company, 321 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 80, illustrated. \$2.20. \$3.95.\*

Here is a progression so simple it seems impossible it has not been written up before! The author describes, with words and sketches, twenty-one fingerplays, including several seasonal and holiday ones. She then takes these same fingerplays and builds up simple dramatizations for each—just enough to give the leader an idea on how to develop the idea. From quiet words with finger movements to groups of children, interpreting the words with body movements is a logical sequence of development. The illustrations throughout are in full color, very lively, natural, and descriptive.

**Paper Folding for Beginners**, William D. Murray and Francis J. Rigney. Dover Publishing Company, 180 Varick Street, New York 14. Pp. 96, illustrated. \$1.00.

Here is a revised, paperbound version of one of the first—and best—books on paper folding, or origami, published originally in 1928 under the title *Fun with Paper Folding*. The authors say that the book is intended for children. Maybe so—youngsters are smart and dash into corners where angels fear to fold. Given patience, there's no doubt that most people would enjoy these projects. We have a feeling that they are best learned from a person,

however, rather than from a book. This inexpensive booklet, however, makes it possible for any leader to try his hand at origami. If he succeeds, and then shows the youngsters, he'll be a hit—and so will the activity!

**American Negro Songs and Spirituals**, John W. Work, Editor. Bonanza Books, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 256. \$5.00.

The 230 songs in this collection occupy slightly more than four-fifths of the volume's 250 pages. The majority of the spirituals, blues, work songs, hollers, jubilees, and social songs are authentically and simply arranged for choral singing. The critical survey of these songs, by John W. Work of Fisk University, although not extensive, is objective and scholarly. The reader will find not only a number of well-known Negro songs but many wonderful less familiar songs as well in this comprehensive collection.

### IN BRIEF

**How To MAKE THINGS OUT OF PAPER**, Walter Sperling. Sterling Publishing Company, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 124, illustrated. \$2.50. This is a translation of a German book. Projects include a number of "magic" tricks with paper, plus decorations, animals, houses, and paper games, evidently selected for child interest and pleasure. They are much less involved than origami and books on paperfolding as an art. Take the old pinwheel everyone has made. Here it is—with interesting variations involving logical progression. And did you ever make a windball? A windwheel? A magic cornucopia? Do you know the secret of the Japanese puzzle fan? They're all here, with very precise directions and clear drawings.

**JUMP THE ROPE JINGLES**, collected by Emma Victor Worstell, illustrated by Sheila Greenwald. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 55. \$2.75. Like hopscotch, jacks, counting-out rhymes and childhood chants, jumping rope and its jingles belong to childhood and are part of grow-

ing up. Their ancient and honorable history, plus their amazing adaptability make them worthy of preservation. Jumping rope, like most of the games that have become traditional, goes far back into antiquity. Here are the jingles that have passed from generation to generation. Also included are instructions for jump-rope games.

**OUTDOOR LIVING.** Robert O. Bale. *Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15.* Pp. 200, illustrated. \$3.00.\* Mr. Bale, boys' program director of the Elmira, New York, Neighborhood House, is no stranger to the camping field. Readers will remember his *Creative Nature Crafts* and *Stepping Stones to Nature*.

This book is designed for use by either campers or instructors in camp-craft skills. Its outline form, its many sketches illustrating the subject matter, and its spiral binding make it a helpful, clear and concise addition to camp literature.

**FIELD BOOK OF NATURE ACTIVITIES, (revised edition).** William Hillcourt. *G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Avenue, New York 16.* Pp. 432. \$4.95.\* As any good nature counselor knows, this book has always been a valuable source of information on all sorts of nature activities and projects. This new edition adds to its value. The author lists five points of view—*knowing* nature, *probing* nature, *using* nature, *doing* nature and *conserving* nature, and concentrates on the last two.

**THE ADVENTURE BOOK OF NATURE CRAFT.** Richard F. Dempewolff. *Capitol Publishing Company, 737 Broadway, New York 3.* Pp. 95, illustrated. \$3.95. The Eastern editor of *Popular Mechanics* magazine has written a very interesting book leading the boy or girl into scientific explanations of the world of nature. To the counselor or recreation leader seeking to arouse and sustain interest in the out-of-doors, the information and the projects in the book will be very helpful. To a youngster who likes to read about what he can see and do outdoors, the book will be a real "find." Remember it for that coming birthday.

#### SONG BOOKS

**MOTHER GOOSE IN HAWAII—Songs and Color from the Islands.** Troy E. Tabor, illustrated by Lloyd Sexton. *Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont.* Pp. 32. \$2.75. The author was "born and raised" in Hawaii. For fear that Hawaii as a state might become more and more "mainland" and her children forget their native tongue, Mrs. Tabor has taken native tunes and nursery rhymes

and combined them into a Hawaiian version. Along with the English and Hawaiian words and the tune for the rhyme, she has added interesting notes about Hawaiian customs, legends, native birds, animals, trees, and flowers. A beguiling book, with full-color illustrations.

**SHANTIES FROM THE SEVEN SEAS, collected by Stan Hugill.** E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Avenue South, New York 10. Pp. 609. \$12.00. Stan Hugill, one of the last deepwater shantymen, has collected the songs of sailors around the world and has given us a rich and most comprehensive book of shanties. These worksongs have a lusty tune, a powerful rhythm, and colorful words and stories.

**CHILDREN'S SONGS FROM JAPAN,** Florence White and Kazuo Akiyama. *Edward B. Marks Music Corporation, 136 West 52nd Street, New York 19.* Pp. 92. \$4.95. This charming collection contains folks songs, singing games, and dances. The arrangements are simple and illustrations imaginative. Anyone wishing to cultivate international goodwill and understanding among children will find these songs just right for the purpose.

**SONGS FOR SWINGIN' HOUSEMOTHERS,** collected by Frank Lynn. *Chandler Publishing Company, 660 Market Street, San Francisco 4.* Pp. 341. \$1.95. More than three hundred old-time favorites are brought together in this volume. Only tunes and words are given; chord signs are indicated for each tune. This compendious selection of songs which can be sung by anyone alone or in a group is particularly useful to recreation leaders.

### HURRAH FOR BOOKS Book Week November 12-18

#### SCIENCE BOOKS

THE AIR this year is supercharged with scientific blastoffs and a plethora of children's science and nature books is flooding the market. Many of these are exciting even for adult perusal. The main criticism of new science books as a group is unimaginative layout, drab use of color and lackadaisical design.

**MAN-MADE MOONS,** Marie Neurath. *Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 16.* Pp. 36, illustrated. \$2.00. As far as it goes, this book is clear and the illustrations complement the text very well. The most basic mechanics of rockets and satellites are covered: making electricity from

the sun, explanations of orbital flights, and the first animal passengers in space. One drawback to "reportorial" books of this nature is that they are so quickly superseded by new developments.

**WONDER WORKER, The Story of Electricity,** Walter Buehr. *William Morrow, 425 Park Avenue South, New York 10.* Pp. 96, illustrated. \$3.00. An excellent text gives clear explanations of electricity. Good illustrations, amusing anecdotes, and a fascinating history of electricity make this book worthwhile for an inquisitive mind of any age. A subject which is oftentimes as dull as a burned-out bulb crackles with adventure in this book.

**MAN ALIVE IN OUTER SPACE,** Henry B. Lent. *Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11.* Pp. 147, photographs. \$3.00. Teenagers on up to senior citizens could read and enjoy this account of man in space and what went on before the blastoff. Excellent photographs and a gripping text report on U.S. astronauts' physical and psychological requirements, tests, and preparation for the mammoth projects.

**MORE RESEARCH IDEAS FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS,** George Barr. *McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36.* Pp. 158, illustrated. \$3.00. This book for ten-year-olds and over is an appetizer in the scientific menu, such a tasty one that youngsters will drool for the next course. It is a collection of morsels which can awaken a child's mind to whole fields of endeavor. Can you pipe light? Where can you see the breakdown of atoms? A dig-right-in book.

**A FIRST LOOK AT THE SEA,** Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 72, illustrated. \$1.95. Whales and walruses and skindivers and galleons, all things in and on the sea, are colorfully illustrated. The text is lively and affords entertaining possibilities for younger readers.

**CAVE MAN TO SPACE MAN,** Margaret Friskey. *Childrens Press, Jackson Boulevard and Racine Avenue, Chicago 7.* Pp. 64, illustrated. \$2.95. Wonderfully bright illustrations in shocking pink, lime green, and purple bubble all over the pages of this picture-history of transportation. Illustrations are taken from original cave drawings, stone sculptures, manuscript drawings, and vases. The text is good, though moralistic about ancient history, and provides an interesting survey of transportation through the centuries.—GAIL MADONIA.

## BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

### Areas, Facilities, Equipment

ARCHITECTURAL FOLLIES IN AMERICA, Clay Lancaster. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 243. \$7.50.

AUDITORIUMS AND ARENAS, Francis R. Deering, Don Jewell, and Lindley C. Lueddeke. Public Admin. Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37. Pp. 86. Paper, \$5.00.

BUDGET LANDSCAPING, Carlton B. Lees, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 152. \$3.95.

CITIES IN CRISIS, Dennis Clark. Sheed & Ward, 340 Broadway, New York 3. Pp. 177. \$3.50.

CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ARCHITECTURE, Martin S. Briggs. E.P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 371. \$5.00.

FABRITUDE, Oscar A. Turner. Pageant Press, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 137. \$3.00.

FROM STONES TO SKYSCRAPERS, Theo and Richard Bergere. Dodd, Mead, 433 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 91. \$3.50.

FUTURE METROPOLIS, THE, Lloyd Rodwin, Editor. George Braziller, 215 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 253. \$5.00.

HOW TO TURN CONCRETE INTO GOLD, V. S. Flowers. Concrete Machinery Co., Drawer 60, Hickory, N.C. Pp. 88. Paper, \$2.00.

IDEAS FOR ENTRYWAYS AND FRONT GARDENS. Sunset Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 80. Paper, \$1.50.

LEGAL PROBLEMS AFFECTING PRIVATE SWIMMING POOLS, F. Reed Dickerson. Hoffmann-Harris, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 126. \$7.50.

MANUAL OF PARK EQUIPMENT FOR CITIES OF 150,000 POPULATION OR LESS, Carl Fenner. Amer. Inst. of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 32. Paper, \$2.00 (\$1.00 for members).

METROPOLIS AND REGION, Otis Dudley and Beverly Davis Duncan, William Richard Scott, Stanley Lieberson, and Hal H. Winsborough. John Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18, Maryland. Pp. 587. \$8.50.

METROPOLIS 1985, Raymond Vernon. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass. Pp. 252. \$5.00.

METROPOLITAN AREA PROBLEMS, Stanley Scott, Editor. Bureau of Public Administration and University Ext., Univ. of California, Berkeley, Pp. 249. Paper, \$2.50.

MOTOPIA (urban landscape), H.G.A. Jellincoe. Frederick A. Praeger, 64 University Pl., New York 3. Pp. 165. \$9.50.

NEW APPROACHES TO RESIDENTIAL LAND DEVELOPMENT: A Study of Concepts & Innovations. Urban Land Inst., 1200 18th St., N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 151. Paper, \$6.00.

OUR HOUSING JUNGLE AND YOUR POCKET-BOOK, Oscar H. Steiner. University Publ., 59 E. 54th St., New York 22. Pp. 180. \$3.95.

PLAINVILLE, U.S.A., James West. Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 238. Paper, \$1.55.

PLANNING INFORMATION FOR PRIVATE COUNTRY CLUBS. Natl. Golf Foundation, 804 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54. Paper, \$7.50.

PLANNING THE NEIGHBORHOOD, Public Admin. Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37. Pp. 94. Paper, \$3.00.

RESIDENTIAL RENEWAL IN THE URBAN CORE, Chester Rapkin and William G. Grigsby. Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 3436 Walnut St., Philadelphia 4. Pp. 131. \$3.75.

SEQUENCE & TIMING IN RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT, John V. Krutilla. Resources for the Future, 1145 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 34. \$75.

SHOPPING TOWNS, U.S.A., Victor Gruen and Larry Smith. Reinhold Publishing, 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 288. \$13.50.

SUNSET PATIO BOOK (rev. ed.). Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 165. Paper, \$2.00.

TOWN AND SQUARE, Paul Zucker. Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 287. \$15.00.

USEFUL CURVES AND CURVED SURFACES, H. Seymour Howard, Jr. School of Architecture, Pratt Inst., 215 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Unpaged. Paper, \$2.00.

### Holidays, Special Occasions

BEST WITCHES, Robert Heitmann. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Unpaged. \$1.95.

BIRTHDAY CANDLES BURNING BRIGHT, Sara and John E. Brewton. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 199. \$3.50.\*

FATHER'S DAY COMES ONCE A YEAR, Harold H. Martin. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 192. \$3.75.

FIRST EASTER RABBIT, THE, Hertha Paul. Ives Washburn, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Unpaged. \$2.95.\*

46 DAYS OF CHRISTMAS, Dorothy Gladys Spicer. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 96. \$3.50.

G'DEE'S BOOK OF HOLIDAY FUN, Helen Fine. American Hebrew Congregations, 838 5th Ave., New York 21. Pp. 96. Paper, \$1.50. IT'S TIME FOR EASTER, Elizabeth Hough Sechrist and Janette Woolsey. Macrae Smith, 225 S. 15th St., Philadelphia 2. Pp. 255. \$3.75.

LITTLE LEFTOVER WITCH, THE, Florence Laughlin. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 107. \$2.75.\*

LITTLEST RABBIT, THE, Robert Kraus. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 32. \$1.95.\*

MARSHMALLOW GHOSTS, THE. Priscilla and Otto Friedrick. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 38. \$2.95.\*

PATRICIA AND CHRISTMAS TREE LAND, Eleanor Mogenson Madsen. Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 26. \$2.75.\*

ROSH HA-SHONO AND YOM KIPPUR: The High Holy Days; SHOVOU: The Birthday of the Torah; SUKOS AND SIMCHAS TORAH: Festivals of Thanksgiving; TU BI-SH'VOT: The New Year's Day for Trees, all by Sophia N. Cedarbaum. Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 838 5th Ave., New York 21. Pp. 30 each. \$59 each.

### Science, Nature

ATOMS TO GALAXIES, James Stokley. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 360. \$6.00.

AUDUBON AND HIS JOURNALS, Vol. 1, p. 432 and Vol. II, pp. 554, John James Audubon,

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Edited by Maria Audubon. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Paper, \$2.00 each.

**FADS AND FALLACIES IN THE NAME OF SCIENCE**, Martin Gardner. Ballantine Books, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 238. \$5.00.

**FIRST BOOK OF THE OCEAN**, THE, Sam and Beryl Epstein. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 72. \$1.95.

**GATHERING OF SHORE BIRDS**, A, Henry Marion Hall. Devin-Adair, 23 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 242. \$10.00.

**GOLDEN BOOK OF CHEMISTRY EXPERIMENTS**,

THE, Robert Brent. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 112. \$1.95.

**MORE RESEARCH IDEAS FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS**, George Barr. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 158. \$3.00.

**NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SOUTHWEST**, THE, William A. Burns, Editor. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 141. \$4.95.

**OPERATION NEW YORK** (nature project). Board of Education, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y. Pp. 117. Paper, \$1.00.

## Storybooks

**BEAR FAMILY**, THE, George F. Mason. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 96. \$2.75.

**BIG BROTHER**, Charlotte Zolotow. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. \$1.95.

**BO BO, THE ROUND-EARED CAT**, Mary G. Montgomery. Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 28. \$2.25.

**BUNNY RABBIT'S DIARY** (rev. ed.), Mary Frances Blaisdell. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 91. \$2.75.

**CHILDREN'S BELLS**, THE, Eleanor Farjeon. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 212. \$3.50.

**CHUBBY'S FIRST YEAR**, Flavia Ga'g. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. \$1.95.

**COME TO THE CIRCUS**, Charles Philip Fox. Reilly & Lee, 64 Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4. Pp. 30. \$2.50.

**CURIOS ADVENTURES OF TABBY**, THE, E. H. Lang. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 122. \$2.75.

**DESPERATE DRAGONS**, THE, Norris Lloyd. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 22. Pp. 61. \$2.75.

**DIGGERS**, THE, Margaret Wise Brown. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. \$1.95.

**DOLL FOR LILY BELLE**, A, Dorothea Snow. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 52. \$2.50.

**ELEMENTARY FRENCH**, (work-text, Grades 5 and up), Joy Humes. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 64. Paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$2.50.

**ENTER IN**, Laura Lewis. Pilot Press, 274 New Jersey Ave., Uniondale, N. Y. Pp. 31. \$2.00.

**FASHION FOR CINDERELLA**, Laura Vitray. Dodd, Mead & Co., 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 241. \$3.00.

**FUN WITH SPANISH**, Lee Cooper. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 117. \$3.00.

**GAY COLORS**, THE, Matias. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Unpaged. \$2.00.

**GETTING TO KNOW JAPAN**, Alan Jakeman. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 64. \$2.50.

**GIANT GOLDEN BOOK OF NATURE STAMPS**, A, Anne Terry White, John Wallace Purcell, Howard Curran, D.Sc., and Paul R. Schaffer, Ph.D. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 192. \$1.95.

**GOOD MORNING AND GOOD NIGHT BOOKS**, Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Two unpagued volumes. \$2.95 set.

**HEART OF CAMP WHIPPORELL**, THE, Alice P. Miller. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 125. \$2.75.

**HERE'S TO YOU, MISS TEEN**, Mary Sue Miller. John Winston, 1010 Arch St., Philadelphia 7. Pp. 233. \$3.95.

**LEMONADE TRICK**, THE, Scott Corbett. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 103. \$2.75.

**LIONEL, THE LAZY LION**, Marty Everds. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 41. \$2.50.

**LION'S PAW**, THE, Jane Werner Watson. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Unpaged. \$1.00.

**THREAD SOLDIER**, THE, Anne Heathers and Esteban Frances. Harcourt, Brace, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. \$1.95.

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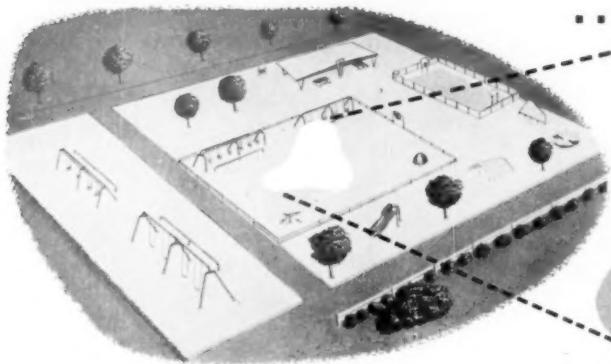
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## 1962 National Recreation Association District Conferences

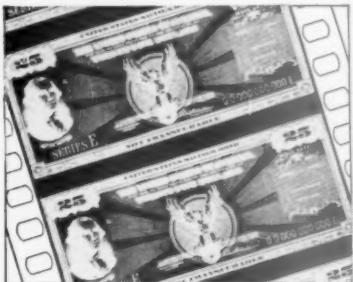
DISTRICT	DATES	LOCATION	HOTEL
14th Annual California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference	Feb. 11-14	Berkeley, Calif.	Claremont Hotel
Southern Mid-South Section	March*	Charlottesville, Va.**	
Great Lakes	April 2-5**	Chicago, Ill.	Hotel Congress
Southern Southeastern Section	April 8-10	Jekyll Island, Ga.	Wanderer Motel
Southwest	April 10-13	Santa Fe, N.M.	La Fonda Hotel
Midwest	April 17-20	Wichita, Kan.	Hotel Broadview
Pacific Northwest District Recreation and Park Conference	April 29-May 2	Vancouver, B.C., Canada	Hotel Vancouver
41st Annual New York State and Middle Atlantic District Recreation Conference	May 6-9	Grossinger's, N.Y.	Grossinger's Country Club
New England	May 13-16	Wentworth, N.H.	Hotel Wentworth-by-the-Sea

\* To be announced

\*\* Tentative

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